

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, possible
Temp. 6-12 (20-64). Thursday, cloudy, Temp.
(41-54). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday,
Temp. 14-19 (57-66). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy,
Temp. 13-22 (55-72).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 18

No. 30,542

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1981

Established 1837

Papal Envoy Goes to Ulster in Bid to Visit Sands at Jail

The Associated Press
BELFAST — Pope John Paul I's personal envoy arrived Tuesday at Northern Ireland's Maze prison, where Bobby Sands, an Ulster Republican Army guerrilla, gazed on the verge of death in 39 days of his hunger strike.

Protestant leaders angrily demanded the visit, which came amid rising fears of all-out sectarian

violence in the British-ruled province if Mr. Sands died.

Hours earlier, terrorists killed an Ulster Defense Regiment soldier and wounded another south of Belfast, and security forces arrested at least 10 more leading IRA activists.

The Rev. John Magee, personal secretary to three popes and a native of Northern Ireland, arrived at

the prison with the Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich.

It was believed he would try to see Mr. Sands, whose condition was reported to be deteriorating rapidly, in a show of what cooperating British officials said was humanitarian concern by the pope.

Paisley Statement

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader, condemned the mission by the papal envoy. Referring to IRA guerrillas, he said: "If the pope at this late stage wants to act in a helpful way, let him excommunicate the murderers and gunmen who enjoy membership of his church."

Mr. Sands, who refused to see two representatives of the European Commission on Human Rights at the prison Saturday, was reported in critical condition, lying on a water bed and under permanent medical supervision. "For a period yesterday afternoon he lost his eyesight, hearing and speech," and sank briefly into unconsciousness, his supporters said.

"He received Holy Communion every morning and last night was again given the last rites," they reported.

Disclosure of the difference of views Monday on the issue of an overall trade embargo came as White House officials acknowledged that they had become concerned recently about the political controversy created by recent foreign policy moves, including the grain decision and the decision last week to sell weapons and aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

These officials said the administration would make a greater effort to defend the grain decision in public, but that there would be no public opinion campaign on the arms package, which must be approved by Congress.

However, they said Mr. Reagan planned to give a major foreign policy speech within the next several weeks in which he would discuss these and other actions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

A senior White House official later that Mr. Haig's remarks "somewhat out of" Mr. Reagan on the issue. On Monday evening, Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, said: "Of course, the secretary said it is a very strong and lively option. It may be the most likely option," he too, emphasized that it was an option.

Allen Comments

Mr. Allen added that he saw no difference between Mr. Haig's and Reagan's views. "I see no day at all between the president's of the situation and the secret's appraisal of the kinds of resources that would be available to president," he said.

In various statements from the House officials appeared to reflect a difference of approach between Mr. Haig and Mr. Reagan's advisers. The White House officials were seeking to keep Mr. Reagan's options open, at least publicly, and at the same time say there was no difference with Mr. Haig.

White House officials have been increasingly worried about being seen as undercutting the secretary of state. Mr. Haig is statement about a total trade embargo the day after Mr. Reagan lifted the 15-month-old curb on arms exports to the Soviet Union. Mr. Haig had made no secret of his opposition to the grain deci-

on. At the State Department, Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, said it was clear that Mr. Haig's statements went beyond Mr. Reagan's publicly stated views. Asked if Mr. Haig were somewhat out front, as the White House official said, Mr. Fischer replied: "I'm saying it publicly, that's true. I can't deny it."

True Position

But Mr. Fischer said Mr. Haig's comments reflected the president's true position. "I don't think this ought to be seen as evidence of some kind of dispute," he said, adding that Mr. Speakes had simply been trying to proceed "very cautiously" in answering a hypothetical question.

A State Department official said that Mr. Haig's views on imposing a total trade embargo had been conveyed to European allies. And a White House official, who asked

Tanzanian Force To Quit Uganda

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzania announced Tuesday that it had begun a total withdrawal of its security force of 10,000 troops from Uganda despite last-minute appeals from the Kampala government.

Ugandan officials in Kampala had no immediate comment on the Tanzanian move, which diplomats said could only further weaken President Milton Obote's hold on the country.

Uganda has been plagued by violence, political divisions and dire economic difficulties since the 1971-79 reign of Idi Amin. The Tanzanian Army invaded Uganda in April 1979, to help depose him.

IN SIDE

Saudi Arms

West German Chancellor Schmidt told Saudi Arabia that it was not feasible for the time being for West Germany to sell it arms. Page 2.

Whistling Ears

When an electronics researcher, studying the way sounds enter the ear interfere with each other, put a tiny microphone to his own ear, he heard his ear whistling. The ear, it turns out, not only receives but also sends out its own signals. Page 2.

Democrats in Disarray

Republicans expressed confidence that the president would win a major victory when the House votes on spending and taxation targets possibly later this week. Democrats, with many conservatives defecting to Mr. Reagan's program, would be passed intact or in



British soldiers halting traffic outside the Ulster town where a militiaman was killed Tuesday.

Haig, White House Differ on Embargo

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The approach of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. emphasized it a total trade embargo on the Viet Nam "was one of many" that President Reagan should choose if the Russians invaded Poland.

On Saturday, Mr. Haig said in Associated Press interview that Reagan would impose a total embargo in the event of an invasion. "We're there to be an invader or external aggression by the Viet Nam," there would be a "cross-the-board" cutoff in trade, said.

On Monday, Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, reminded reporters at a brief that Mr. Reagan had repeatedly declined to say what options he would pick in hypothetical cases.

Mr. Haig cited "one of the options, and I'm not going to rule it in or out or put priority on it."

A senior White House official later that Mr. Haig's remarks "somewhat out of" Mr. Reagan on the issue.

On Monday evening, Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, said: "Of course,

the secretary said it is a very strong and lively option. It may be the most likely option," he too, emphasized that it was an option.

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Mr. Allen added that he saw no difference between Mr. Haig's and Reagan's views. "I see no day at all between the president's of the situation and the secret's appraisal of the kinds of resources that would be available to president," he said.

The speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski was issued on the eve of a full meeting of the party's policy-making Central Committee and followed a surprise visit to Warsaw last week by the chief Kremlin ideologist, Mikhail Suslov.

Mr. Suslov's visit was widely interpreted as a move by Moscow to halt the reform movement that has swept major sectors of the Polish party since last summer's labor revolt.

Wednesday's Central Committee session follows an unprecedented groundswell of rank-and-file discontent with calls for greater party democracy, far-reaching reforms and dismissal of hard-liners.

The reformist surge brought party activists together for a meeting in the city of Torun earlier this month. But Mr. Barcikowski said Monday night that the Torun conference had alarmed Moscow.

Party sources said the most important task of the 140-member Central Committee would be to set a final date for an extraordinary national party congress, to be held no later than July 30. Signals from Moscow have indicated that the Kremlin wanted postponement of the congress, which is likely to legitimize the liberalization of the last nine months.

Leadership's Dilemma

However, he reflected the dilemma of the Polish leadership, caught between the need to appease Moscow and to respond to the reformist pressure at home, by acknowledging that the grass-roots action had enriched the party.

The movement sprang up spontaneously in response to the emergence of the independent trade union, Solidarity.

"The leadership recognizes the essential value of this movement and its intellectual achievements ... It reflects a lack of confidence in the Central Committee's will for renewal," Mr. Barcikowski said.

He added that the party was morally and politically weakened and that 160,000 members had handed back their cards since last summer.

Meanwhile, the independent union of private farmers has applied

for registration in the Warsaw regional court, the Roman Catholic newspaper *Slowo Powszechny* said Tuesday. The court is expected to submit a formal motion to parliament this week, recognizing the right of 3.5 million private farmers and their families to set up their own union, the paper said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Polish Aide Says Bloc Losing Faith in Party

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — A senior Communist Party Politburo member said in a speech published Tuesday that Poland's Soviet-bloc allies were losing faith in the ability of the party to solve the country's crisis.

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Schmidt Rules Out Selling Arms to Saudis

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Saudi leadership that it is not feasible now for West Germany to sell them weapons.

The chancellor's spokesman, Kurt Becker, said Mr. Schmidt told Crown Prince Fahd, who holds effective day-to-day control of government affairs here, that there would be a continuing review of West Germany's arms export policy, but the divisions of the issue within West German public opinion, cutting across party lines, were intense.

Mr. Schmidt's reply to a Saudi request for hundreds of tanks and sophisticated weapons systems was formulated so as to delay discussion of a deal without foreclosing the possibility that one might eventually be made.

Agozizing Issue

In so doing, Mr. Schmidt sought to avoid losing face with the Saudis, West Germany's most important creditor and supplier of oil, while steering clear of a domestic political battle that he could conceivably lose.

The question of supplying a country with weapons that could

be used against Israel and the survivors of the Nazi's attempted liquidation of Europe's Jews has become an agonizing issue for many West Germans.

Reporting on conversations between Mr. Schmidt and the prince, Mr. Becker said, "A relaxation of the currently effective rules for weapons exports is considered by the chancellor as not feasible at this time."

Mr. Becker was referring to a 1971 Cabinet decision that prohibits the sale of West German arms to countries, notably in the Middle East, that are located in areas defined as crisis zones.

The review of the Cabinet ruling would continue, Mr. Becker said, with West Germany refusing to be "forced into a decision by another government" — presumably an alliance in both Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Mr. Schmidt told the Saudis that he hoped to find a parliamentary majority on the revision of weapons exports. But he used a formula that avoided a commitment — clearly out of uncertainty that he could fulfill it — to alter the West German position in a way that would fully suit the Saudis.

Mr. Becker said the Saudis accepted the decision without any statement of disapproval.

He stressed that even after Mr. Schmidt had made his weapons policy known, both sides underscored their interest in strengthening all aspects of their relations. This appeared to directed at undoing concern in West Germany, strengthened by reports from industrialists visiting Saudi businessmen that failure to provide the weapons would bring disadvantages in Saudi trade.

The assurances from the Saudis, Mr. Becker said, "went well beyond the vocabulary of politeness."

The Saudi request for West German weapons goes back to a visit to Bonn last summer by King Khalid. The Saudis are understood to be seeking a variety of arms suppliers, and the king asked Mr. Schmidt if West Germany would become involved.

According to Mr. Becker, Mr. Schmidt told the king at that time that "it would be extraordinarily difficult for the federal government to fulfill" a request for weapons.

Although there has been no official statement of the Saudi procurement plans, it is known that they are seeking extremely sophisticated Leopard-2 tanks, Marder and Gepard armored vehicles, and self-propelled guns, among other weapons systems.

Pope's Envoy in Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany to see the terrorist who starved himself to death there?

Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins repeated Britain's determination not to give in to Mr. Sands' demand for political-prisoner status "in name or fact."

"If Mr. Sands persists in his wish to commit suicide, that is his choice," he said after meeting Protestant leaders.

Father Magee met a British Foreign Office minister for half an hour in London before flying to Belfast.

Mr. Sands, 27, who is serving a 14-year sentence for possessing arms, was elected to the British

Parliament in a special election April 9. He has consumed only water since March 1.

Another IRA guerrilla in the Maze, Francis Hughes, 25, was also in serious condition after 45 days without food, sources said.

Tuesday's arrests raised to 30 the number of IRA activists detained since Sunday night. The swoops were part of a crackdown on organizers of the campaign supporting Mr. Sands. They were rounded up under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The police can hold them without charges for up to seven days.

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, reported that troops and police raided "more than 100 houses" in Catholic West Belfast.

A member of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment was shot and killed when terrorists ambushed a three-man undercover squad in a van near Castlewellan, south of Belfast, a military spokesman said. Another militiaman was wounded in the attack, he said.

In Belfast, police reported that young Catholics attacked a patrol with gasoline bombs but dispersed when the officers fired a volley of plastic bullets.

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In a front-page editorial in Tuesday's edition of *L'Humanité*, the party organ, René Andriu, a Politburo member, conceded that "this setback is grave." But Mr. Andriu, who represents the entrenched leadership that has in recent years steered the party on a solitary, pro-Moscow and dogmatically Marxist course, asserted that "the defeat which we have suffered ... does not condemn our fundamental political line."

Some party spokesmen have attributed the low percentage received by Mr. Marchais to fears by Communist voters that unless they backed Mr. Mitterrand in the first election round, no leftist candidate would receive enough support to move on to the May 10 election.

The point made by these Communist analysts was that the party's showing was a fluke, and that its support would return to its traditional 20-percent share of the electorate in future elections.

Belgium Ending Freeze on Prices

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The Sunday election results showed a steep drop in Communist support even in districts which the party considers its strongholds. In the working-class suburbs of Paris — part of the so-called "Red Belt" where Communist mayors are numerous — only 27.29 percent of the voters backed Mr. Marchais, far less than the 44 percent who backed the party in the 1978 legislative elections.

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Some party spokesmen have attributed the low percentage received by Mr. Marchais to fears by Communist voters that unless they backed Mr. Mitterrand in the first election round, no leftist candidate would receive enough support to move on to the May 10 election.

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Israeli Labor Party's Economist Likes to Think Small

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Whenever he contemplates the enormity of the problem of salvaging Israel's deficit-ridden economy, Haim Ben-Shahar, the opposition Labor Party's finance minister-in-waiting, likes to think small.

"I keep thinking, the economy in Israel is relatively simple. It's 10 times easier to manage than the American economy, and it is possible to recover because it's a small economy," says Mr. Ben-Shahar, president of Tel Aviv University.

Mr. Ben-Shahar has spoken and articulated his views with unusual previous experience in politics, was selected by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, for what could be the most crucial portfolio in the next government. If Labor returns to power in the June 30 general election.

'Gimmick' Charge

The 46-year-old economist, who was educated at New York University, recently outlined his program for bringing Israel's runaway annual inflation rate of 130 percent under control, reducing a burdensome balance of payments deficit of \$5 billion and ending the stagnation in real economic growth that he considers as ominous a threat to Israel's survival as all of the rejectionist Arab states combined.

When viewed against the popular tax-cutting and price-slashing program being carried out by the ruling Likud government's finance minister, Yoram Arridor, Mr. Ben-Shahar's plan does not seem destined to fire the imaginations of Israel's inflation-wary electorate.

But the Labor Party's chief economist contemptuously regards Mr. Arridor's efforts as "electoral gimmickry," and remains firmly convinced that Israel's economic salvation lies in time-tested, methodical and unsensational measures to restore confidence in the government and revive a willingness by Israelis to invest in growth.

Until 1973, Mr. Ben-Shahar stressed, Israel's growth rate was among the highest in the world, a remarkable achievement considering it was denied access to nearly all the Third World markets as a result of the Arab-Israel conflict. "Had we kept going after 1973, our gross national product would be 40 or 50 percent higher than it is today, and we would have been able to support our heavy defense budget, while at the same time providing all the needed social services and maintaining our high standard of living," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

But instead, he said, the government's unrestrained spending for military requirements and social needs far outstripped available resources and undermined confidence in growth investment, which in turn fueled inflation and led to the current predicament.

Lost Confidence

"Our entrepreneurs have lost confidence in the government. They're afraid of expanding an industrial plant, or building a new one, because they might get stuck badly. The result is the worst kind of stagnation, and continually spiraling inflation. It's pretty basic, but that's what's happening," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

To reverse the trend, Mr. Ben-Shahar proposes to tackle the problem of stagnated growth first, and then, when the psychological climate for investment is improved, return to the question of inflation "with the right policy and reforms."

Mr. Ben-Shahar's next test comes early in June, when administrative elections are to be held. If his party, with its reformist platform, wins new votes, his bid for the premiership will receive new impetus.

the right combination of steps to achieve something."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hard-nosed, budget-cutting former finance minister, Yigael Hurwitz, was on the right track, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, but his approach was one-dimensional.

"He tried to cut the budget, but he was holding down growth. He did not create an alternative, and investments continued to go down," Mr. Ben-Shahar added. Mr. Hurwitz's resignation over the

Cabinet's unwillingness to pare spending forced Mr. Begin to call early elections.

Appeal to Youth

If Labor returns to power, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, he will redirect government incentives for industrial growth away from capital-intensive projects toward labor-intensive projects mainly in the science-based industries that are the backbone of Israel's industrial economy — electronics, medical equipment and other technological products

derived from research and development.

"We will create an interest among young educated Israelis to stay here and work, because we can create jobs with the salaries we pay," Mr. Ben-Shahar said. To do that, he said, the government should modify its investment incentive program, possibly eliminating "strings" tied to capital grants and loans, and providing instead genuine risk capital.

"I'm ready to risk government

capital on industrial growth, want to be partners in growth, we can get shares without risk. The government won't control industry, but we will share in risk, and the government can be the largest portfolio holder around," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

"Wrecked economies were recovered with gimmicks. We need the right combination of change, the psychological climate and policy, so that the psychology supported by reality," he added.

Bettino Craxi raises a bouquet after his closing speech at the Italian Socialist congress.

Craxi's Pro-Atlantic Reform Socialism Is Victorious at Italian Party Congress

By Paul Hofmann
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The all-too-easy wordplay was inevitable: maxi-Craxi. Yet the latest success of Bettino Craxi as leader of the Italian Socialist Party seems less frivolous and internationally more relevant than have been other recent power plays on the rather provincial stage of Italy's domestic politics.

While the world was focusing on the presidential elections in France over the weekend, Italy for once furnished good news for the European Economic Community and the West in general: An impressive majority in the country's third political force at a national convention in Palermo rallied behind Mr. Craxi's pro-Atlantic posture and approved of his gradualist approach to home affairs.

Many Italian commentators were already speculating about when the tall, moon-faced Mr. Craxi, 47, would become premier — within months or within years? Seen from outside, it appears to be much more important whether, at last, a strong democratic Socialist party similar to those existing elsewhere in Western Europe is evolving in Italy.

Italy's 100-year-old Socialist movement has always been torn between radical Marxist "maximalists," often with anarchistic leanings, and a "reformist" wing that rejects revolutionary methods and advocates social change by deliberate stages.

Duce Was Maximalist

Italian Socialists have produced, among others, Mussolini, who started out as a maximalist and editor of the party newspaper, Avanti, before becoming Il Duce, and Sandro Pertini, the 48-year-old, highly popular present head of

state, who spent many years in Fascist jails.

When the Socialist Party re-emerged from the underground and from exile after World War II, it found itself uncomfortably wedged between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, up to this day the nation's two leading power blocs. The maximalist Socialists, long the majority in the party, stuck close to Communists while other groups split off, wavered, rejoined the mainstream or made deals with the Roman Catholic party, the Christian Democrats.

The chronic ambiguity and disunity in the Socialist Party and its recurrent flirtations with the Communists enabled the Christian Democrats to wield a virtual power monopoly that by now is hopelessly worn out. At any rate, for the last 35 years every one of the many premiers who have come and gone has been a Christian Democrat.

At home, after advancing in elections during the last few years, Mr. Craxi's Socialists are today allies of the Christian Democrats in the current government of Premier Arnaldo Forlani and at the same time are participating in leftist coalitions with Communists in many local administrations.

"Had we kept going after 1973, our gross national product would be 40 or 50 percent higher than it is today, and we would have been able to support our heavy defense budget, while at the same time providing all the needed social services and maintaining our high standard of living," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

But instead, he said, the government's unrestrained spending for military requirements and social needs far outstripped available resources and undermined confidence in growth investment, which in turn fueled inflation and led to the current predicament.

Mr. Craxi's next test comes early in June, when administrative elections are to be held. If his party, with its reformist platform, wins new votes, his bid for the premiership will receive new impetus.

Underbrush of Scandal

As the average lifespan of an Italian government is less than a year, the world at large has the impression of dangerous political instability. Actually, the Italian system has so far been remarkably stable, too much so, for more than three decades the same figures have been succeeding one another in the revolving-door Cabinet crises. In the imagery of pundits here, the aging notables who refuse to retire from public life are known as the waxworks and the political process as the petrified forest.

It can no longer be concealed that this forest has a rank underbrush of corruption. Almost every week now brings a new scandal with political ramifications. No wonder that more and more Italians yearn for an acceptable alternative to permanent government by the deteriorating Christian Democratic machine.

The Italian Communist Party, champion of soft-line Eurocommunism, has long touted itself as just that alternative, but the majority of the nation has remained distrustful. Meanwhile, the terrorism

Opposition's Hopes

At the Socialist convention, Mr. Craxi in effect turned down Communists' overtures for a Popular Front pact to overthrow Christian Democratic domination. Mr. Craxi admonished the Communists to democratize their ideology and party structure if they wanted a share in power at the top.

He assured Mr. Forlani of continued "loyal" support, but did not say for how long. Instead, the Socialist leader and his aides urged the Christian Democratic party to "renew" itself and commit itself to a serious program of social reforms.

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CANBERRA — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser survived a motion of no confidence Tuesday that was brought by the opposition to exploit a clash between him and his former industrial relations minister, Andrew Peacock.

The opposition leader, Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, who is also leading his party in a general election for the first time, has made repeated calls for a national convention of all races to work out a peaceful solution in South Africa. His party

Fraser Survives Confidence Vote

By David Reid
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — How South Africa's white minority votes in Wednesday's general election will decide the pace and extent of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's "adapt or die" drive for social change, political analysts in Johannesburg say.

No one doubts that the National Party, which has ruled South Africa since 1948, will be returned to power for another five years with a huge parliamentary majority. In the last House of Assembly it held 137 of the 165 elected seats.

But opponents maintain that a swing to the right by voters, such as has been forecast by some analysts, would deepen divisions in the Afrikaner-dominated National Party over how far and how fast to go in dismantling or easing apartheid, the policy of separate racial development. It could even interfere with the prime minister's reform efforts, the opponents say.

Campaign of Lies

Mr. Botha, fighting a general election as party leader for the first time since he succeeded John Vorster as prime minister in 1978, urged white voters in his final campaign speech Monday to "make a date with a peaceful and prosperous future" by backing the National Party.

He denounced what he called a campaign of lies, hatred and grudges both by the official opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and by its extreme right-wing challenger, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which is hoping to gain a parliamentary foothold — perhaps two or three seats — for the first time.

Explaining his resignation two weeks ago, Mr. Peacock accused Mr. Fraser of being determined to centralize power and satisfy a mania for getting his own way. Mr. Fraser denied the charges.

The Citizen, a usually pro-government newspaper, said Tuesday that only the National Party could effect change. It dismissed as "politically irrelevant" opposition efforts to influence what it called the battle shaping up between black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism.

The opposition Rand Daily Mail urged voters to give Mr. Botha "a jolt toward change" by strengthening the PFP's standing in Parliament.

The morning shift of controllers at Scotland's three biggest airports failed to report for work, but afternoon shift was expected.

That was the pattern in London, Prestwick and Edinburgh, where two-thirds of scheduled flights were halted.

Some flights to Scotland were rerouted to London or Manchester.

The air controllers belong to civil service unions whose 530,000 members are demanding a 15-percent wage increase. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has refused to increase its first offer of a 7-percent rise.

After a campaign of walkouts, tax inspectors and other civil servants that began March 9, unions announced a five-week port disruption campaign starting this week.

Italian Transport Strike

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser survived a motion of no confidence Tuesday that was brought by the opposition to exploit a clash between him and his former industrial relations minister, Andrew Peacock.

The opposition leader, Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, who is also leading his party in a general election for the first time, has made repeated calls for a national convention of all races to work out a peaceful solution in South Africa. His party

Clark Amendment Upheld by U.S. Panel

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Percy has been under pressure from liberal Democratic senators, who are at odds with Sen. Helms on issues from southern Africa to abortion, to bring appointments to a vote without further delay.

Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he supported Mr. Crocker and his attempts to involve South Africa in an agreement to give independence to Namibia following an international majority in the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

By a 70-vote Monday, the subcommittee recommended to the full committee that the so-called Clark amendment, adopted in 1975 to prevent U.S. military and covert involvement in the Angolan civil war, be maintained.

Congressional conservatives such as Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, have called for repeal of the amendment; they support U.S. military aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a guerrilla movement led by Jonas Savimbi that opposes the Soviet-backed Angolan government.

[Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 14-0

Tuesday to approve several nominees for major State Department posts, despite vigorous objections earlier by Sen. Helms. The Associated Press reported. Sen. Helms was absent during the session and did not ask to have proxy votes cast on his behalf.

[The nominations approved by

the committee and sent to the full Senate for a confirmation vote included those of Chester A. Crocker, to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs; Myer Rashish, undersecretary for economic affairs; and Robert Hormats, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, the AP said.]

Sen. Helms has questioned

whether Mr. Crocker, a George-Town University specialist in African affairs, reflects the Reagan viewpoint on Africa." He said Saturday that a trip made by Mr. Crocker to 12 African countries this month to discuss issues including Angola and independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) had "bordered on being dismal" in its results.

Mr. Crocker's trip, and his qualifications, were defended at a confirmation hearing Monday by the committee's chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy, by Sen. Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican who is the chairman of the Africa subcommittee; and by Democrats on the committee.

"We have an unusual situation here in which the issue is the definition of what the Reagan philosophy is," said Sen. Percy, an Illinois Republican, in an allusion to Sen. Helms' criticisms.

Mr. Crocker, the AP said,

defended his nomination by pointing out that he had been a member of the

Senate Select Committee on

Intelligence since 1977.

Mr. Crocker's nomination was

opposed by Sen. Helms, who

argued that Mr. Crocker's

views on Africa were

outdated and irrelevant.

Sen. Percy, however, argued that

Mr. Crocker's views on Africa

were well-known and well-

understood.

Sen. Percy's defense was

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'Crazy' No Escape

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

When an established star directs — as Robert Redford did for "Ordinary People" and as Sidney Poitier has done for "A Patch of Blue" — one expects that he will profit from his training. He may have weighed the methods of those in charge and often found they could improve on them should the opportunity arise. He may have apparently forgotten nothing they observed and learned in their experience.

As tried direction before and in a minor comedy or two has been his best, easy humor. He is, of course, one of the cinema's most endearing characters and his absence from the screen is lamented. An interesting note in his recent autobiography, "This Life," suggests, he has had the script and has simply exceeded a training stage task in a

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Wednesday, April 29, 1981

France Chooses

The semifinal round in the French presidential election continues the pattern of the past several years. The center-right still seems to have an edge, but only a narrow one that may not survive the final vote on May 10. The left is pressing hard. In this preliminary vote on Sunday, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was the leader, but his Socialist challenger, Francois Mitterrand, came closer than most people had expected.

Current French politics is an uncertain balance between two opposite tendencies. President Giscard d'Estaing embodies a widespread preference for a style of personal leadership that is strong and assured to the point of willfulness. French voters remember that the country's fragmented parliamentary system was on the verge of collapse in 1958, until Charles de Gaulle stepped in and imposed a constitution endowing the president with enormous personal power. Not altogether unreasonably, a great many French voters continue to identify the exercise of that power with the country's security and stability. France is the only country in Europe where arrogance is held to be a positive virtue in a politician.

When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was first elected seven years ago, he launched a spirited attack on the stiff formality of French public life. There was the much-publicized breakfast with the garbage men, and the family dinner at the Elysee Palace where the guests helped wash the dishes. The drums and trumpets faded from presidential ceremony. But it rapidly became evident that

much of France disapproved, and over the years the drums and trumpets have reappeared. The president has developed a manner of aloof elegance to a degree that reminds the onlooker that France was once a monarchy. Perhaps that's why a series of revelations, such as the president's having accepted a gift of diamonds from an African despot, had less effect than they might in another country.

In contrast, Mr. Mitterrand's strength lies in the deep changes overtaking French society. In the past generation there has been rapid movement of population from farms to big cities, and of workers from small shops to big corporations. Fewer people maintain close ties to their churches, and many more women are working for salaries outside their households. All of those trends have demonstrably favored the left and, specifically, the Socialists.

The extraordinary complexity of the campaign over the past winter has been owed above all to the third and fourth party challenges that have harried each of the major candidates. The Gaullists to the right of the president have mainly gone after him rather than targets further to the left, while the Communists were clearly interested above all else in undercutting their former allies, the Socialists. The outcome now depends on the behavior of those voters whose candidates have been eliminated, and how many of them choose to abstain from the final ballot.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peanuts Plus

Pakistan, the administration contends, is important to Western security. On that basis, it is preparing what it calls a five-year plan to funnel \$500 million a year in different kinds of military and economic support. These promises, assuming delivery, top the Carter offer of \$400 million over two years that President Zia ul-Haq dismissed as "peanuts." The new offer comes with appropriate background noises suggesting that now the United States really means business.

What is the United States getting for its money? Some suggest that the United States is, cynically, buying Pakistani support for certain U.S. security objectives. This may be a libel on both countries. Some U.S. officials hint, and may even privately hope, that there will be a valuable security return on the new investment. But nothing is written down, at least publicly. Those who know Pakistan best insist that it will not be joining an U.S.-sponsored regional security arrangement, will not be providing bases, facilities or ports, and will not be giving the United States a new conduit to supply the Afghan resistance. Let us leave aside, for the moment, whether it serves the U.S. interest, for more than a very short time, to pursue these things in Pakistan. All of them, the sources say, would be too risky for Pakistan.

As a friendly state of long standing, Pakistan has a claim on the United States. A case

can be made that support offered without strings is the truest friendship. But that is not the Reagan administration's argument. Its officials portray their policy as a calculated effort to firm up an important strategic building block. Perhaps it will turn out that way. It takes faith to think so. The administration feels Pakistan is important to U.S. security, but Pakistan feels the United States is important to its security — not in the sense that, with the U.S. connection, Pakistan can withstand the Soviet-Indian vise it feels itself to be in, but in the sense that the U.S. connection will at least give its adversaries pause. Certainly that connection will help President Zia stay tight with the key power group in Pakistan, the military.

The U.S. position in and around the Gulf does need strengthening. That leaves open, however, the question of what will most effectively strengthen it. The administration has rushed to tighten military links to a country that wants the military but not the links. It has applied an expensive embrace that promises to do a good bit more for Pakistan, or at least for President Zia, than for the United States. It is acting in the name of grand strategy, but the effects of its move will be seen first in terms of regional calculations — Pakistan's rivalry with India, and giggling in the background and saying, "That's so true."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Mud Slinger

Phyllis Schlafly is the founder and chairman of an organization opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. A veteran debater, she is formidably articulate — and last week she muddied the waters of a Senate Labor Committee hearing on sexual harassment in the workplace by slinging mud on other women.

"When a woman walks across the room," Mrs. Schlafly testified, "she speaks with a universal body language that most men intuitively understand. Men hardly ever ask sexual favor of women from whom the certain answer is 'no.' Virtuous women are seldom accosted by unwelcome sexual propositions or familiarities, obscene talk or profane language."

Mrs. Schlafly's words are all too reminiscent of that old and terrible response to rape: "She must have asked for it." They evoke as well a time when women, teen-agers

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spheres of Influence

If one talks of spheres [of influence] as persistently as the U.S. administration — grim warnings to Cuba, bitter threats to Nicaragua — then it is clear, beyond peradventure, that Poland is an unambivalent part of the Soviet sphere. If the Soviet Union cannot meddle in the Monroe sphere without apoplexy hitting the fan, then what logic dictates a Western response, far surpassing that over Afghanistan, to a Polish clampdown?

Alexander M. Haig Jr. was probably right to tell the Saudis that Communism will be an enemy of the dynasty in the lands and seas

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

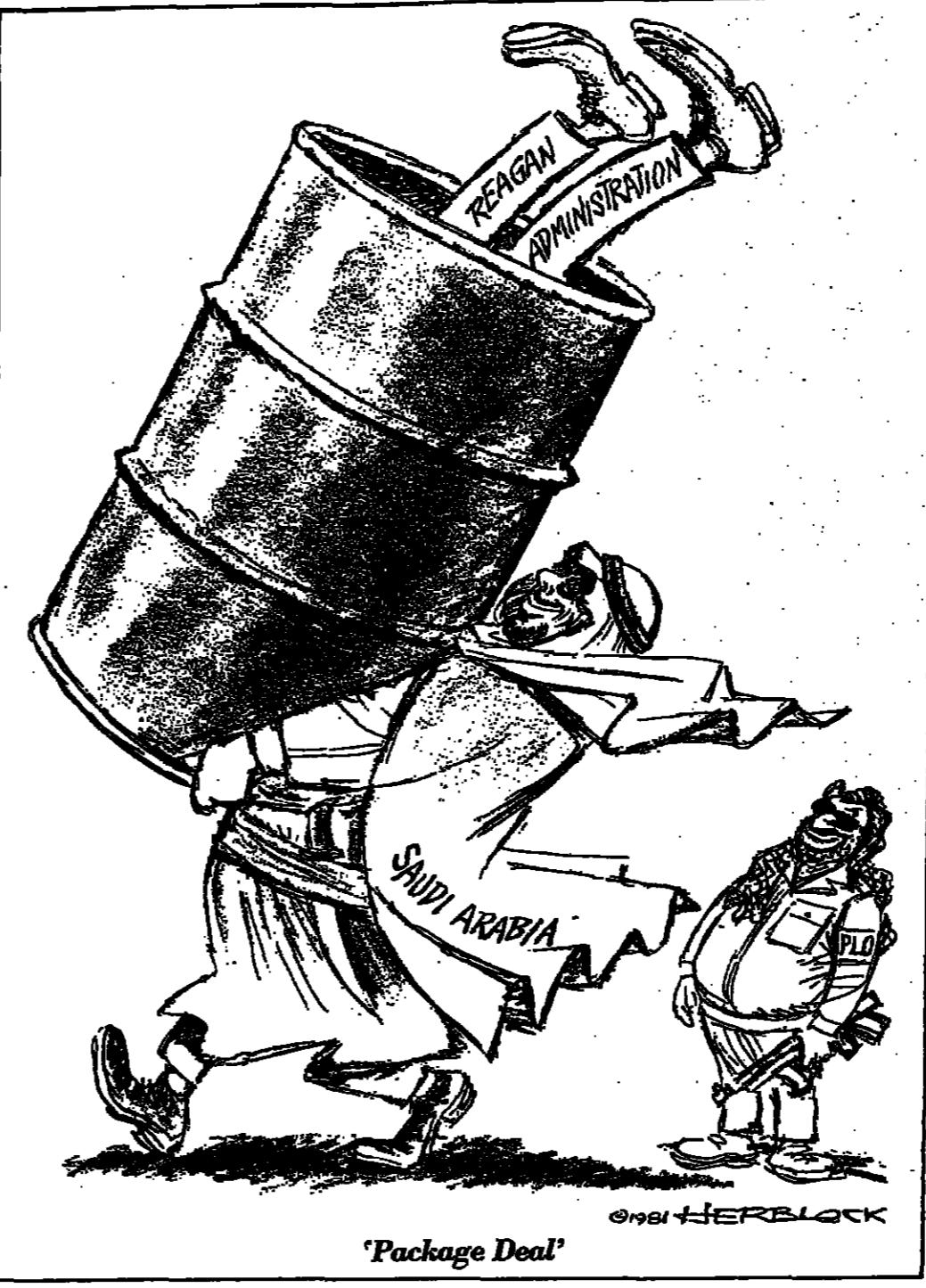
April 29, 1906

PARIS — A letter from a reader runs: "A great number of Paris cab horses are in such a pitiable condition that the view of these living skeletons not only rouses the pity of strangers visiting the capital, but indignation against both the cab companies and the Society for the Protection of Animals, for being unable to find a means of bettering the condition of these poor animals. The principal causes of this painful state of things are 1) the insufficiency of the food supplied; 2) the lack of repose in the stable, the animals being packed like herrings in a barrel; and 3) the creation of his taximeter, which forces a cabby to drive his horse at least 50 kilometers a day on an empty belly."

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "One hears less and less frequently the trite taunt of the drunks that their opponents represent the 'liquor interests.' Its falsity has become obvious, especially in light of the determined drive for repeal by such women as recently, in a numerous delegation waited upon the president, representing not 'liquor interests' but the leaders of their sex. The basis of their hatred of Volsteadism is purely moral. The only commercial interest enlisted in the controversy is on the dry side: The huge illicit traffic that fattens on the violation of the law. Women voters on both sides have passionately adopted the issue of Prohibition."



Nightmare Brought To Life

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Two months before the Rev. Jim Jones took his followers to their graves in Jonestown, Jones had a visitor from the United States who pressed the settlement and its paranoid leader, Peoples Temple, in the United States knew there had to be a better way of life, he said, "and it is here."

As the disciples murmured and applauded, the visitor said he had traveled in Guyana on a 19th-century train, a relic of colonialism. "And then you come here. And you don't just come up to the 20th century. You're in the future all of a sudden. It's a big move. And either this is the future or there won't be any."

It was Mark Lane speaking: The lawyer-promoter who has so relentlessly exploited American assassinations. We have come to know Mr. Lane over his years of grisly self-promotion. But it is still something to hear his voice praising Jonestown and Jim Jones giggling in the background and saying, "That's so true."

Voice Heard

The voices of Jones and his disciples, Mr. Lane and others as they spoke in Jonestown can be heard now in an extraordinary radio program. Called "Father Cares: The Last of Jonestown," it is a 90-minute documentary produced by National Public Radio. NPR stations around the country are carrying it starting Thursday evening, with repeats later. It is quite simply one of the great achievements in the history of broadcasting.

Jones himself made it possible, by tape-recording his sermons and assemblies for years. Soon after the suicide or murder of 913 men, women and children on Nov. 18, 1978, James Reston Jr. visited Jonestown and found the tapes. U.S. officials confiscated them. Mr. Reston got most of them back under the Freedom of Information Act: more than 900 magnetic hours.

But the program is not a mere exploration of the macabre. It has important things to say about the methods of paranoid leadership and the nature of evil. It also reminds us of what a remarkable — and threatening — resource we have in public radio.

We all think we have some idea of how an egomaniac religious or political figure can lead the credulous into madness. But hearing it happen is an unforgettable lesson in the psychology of such leadership — that the superpowers can do more or less what they like in their own backyards — with a fundamental unreality: that every country outside the empire, every African president, every department of trade, (every U.S. voter for that matter) sees only two spheres and one long gray line of struggle.

Angry Scream

"I want you to be like I am," Jones tells the congregation, his voice rising steadily to an angry scream. "I want you to enjoy the fearlessness that I have, the courage that I have, the love that I have, the all-encompassing mercy that I am."

As the months go on in Jonestown, his voice becomes more hysterical, with passages of howling and laughter. He talks about conspiracies against him, of treason and blasphemy. And the followers' hysteria grows with his, to the point of willingness to kill or commit suicide rather than give way to the enemies said to be approaching through the jungle.

"Let me shout," he shouts to the screaming crowd. "Let them hear it. They know we mean it. We'll kill them if they come."

Like automatons, the members of the congregation say they would die for him, or kill their own children. "I would die for you right

now, Dad, thank you, Dad." And a child's voice: "I'm prepared to die for this family if I have to for freedom."

Mr. Reston has published a book on Jonestown, "Our Father Who Art in Hell." He concludes that a crucial part of Jones's hold on his followers was isolating them from reality, keeping them from any outside voices except what would support his paranoid picture.

Authentic Evil

It is in that context that Mr. Lane's visit to Jonestown in September, 1978, has to be seen. He arranged to represent Jones and his Peoples Temple for a substantial fee. He spoke of having a Hollywood movie made about Mr. Jones and the experiment. He also said, according to a Peoples Temple press release, that it almost made him weep to see the experiment with such vast potential for the human spirit "cruelly assaulted by the intelligence operations." Jones thanked him for confirming "the nightmare we're under."

"Father Cares" cannot conceivably have been done by any American broadcasting organization except National Public Radio. And it appears at a moment when the Reagan administration is trying to slash public broadcasting funds and, especially, kill all national programming which would mean the end of NPR.

It is impossible to believe that anyone who hears this program would want to eliminate public radio. The question is not one of ideology; it is one of civilization. Britain under intensely conservative

leadership still values the ornament of the BBC. The public affairs programs of NPR provide information that Americans can get in no other way — and they certainly cannot be done locally. The whole National Public Radio budget is only \$21 million a year.

This program cost \$15,000 to produce, a derisory amount by commercial standards. Without it we could not understand so well what this century has seen more than once: in Reston's words, "authentic evil."

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Obey the Platoon Sergeant

Weinberger Moves To Center Circle

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — For a time at the start of the Reagan administration, it was possible to think that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, being a budget man and having no special defense background, would concentrate on spending the Pentagon's old and new billions wisely and would tend to sidestep on policy issues until he had a bit more experience under his belt.

But perhaps that was never in the cards, for something quite different has happened. Mr. Weinberger has given little public evidence of the ready attention to the budget that many of his friends and admirers expected of him, and he has zipped into policy matters that many of those same friends and admirers wish he had let slip for a while.

Awkward

It is a bit awkward to say this because Mr. Weinberger is every one's idea of a nice guy. If you are looking for villain in a Washington piece, there is Alexander M. Haig Jr.: a hands-on-hips strutter, someone who could scarcely conceal his certainty that he deserves to be No. 1 on the policy ladder, the man who was supposed to be doing President Reagan a favor by taking charge of the world while the president tended to domestic details. Mr. Haig was a ballroom waiting to be pricked, a political accident asking to happen.

But Cap Weinberger? Soft-spoken, deferential in manner, someone who cocks his head toward you and listens while you speak, he wears his standing with Mr. Reagan, his successful career and his Washington experience lightly. He seems anything but the sort of Harvard man who can be told, but cannot be told much.

Eastern Provincials

That just shows you, I suppose, how little we Eastern provincials understood about California realities. Here it is just three months into the new administration. Mr. Haig, supposed the strong man, has suffered a public, grievous and damaging fall from the charmed circle, if he was ever in it. Mr. Weinberger, the fellow whom some people thought might not be ready for the national security big time, is in the center ring.

This entails more than the pecking order. The policy-making process is not in balance. The proper order, in which heavyweight secretaries of state and defense offer their necessarily different personal and institutional perspectives to an open-minded president, has been disturbed.

It is not simply that Mr. Weinberger now regularly makes public statements on foreign policy, cut-

ting in guilelessly, as though he were not trespassing on Mr. Reagan's turf. It is that Weinberger's statements are departmental, not presidential. He has given little public evidence of the ready attention to the budget that many of his friends and admirers expected of him, and he has zipped into policy matters that many of those same friends and admirers wish he had let slip for a while.

Mr. Haig has been but an infighter of past months, of his own actions and, by White House reluctance to him get him his chief aides in the Senate. By contrite Weinberger's back, he staff is in place.

Delicate Part

Right there is a delicate difficulty. These aides deep into the policy as that Mr. Weinberger is only now. That Mr. Weinberger is a quick study is beside the point. I know and am not trying to him and is leading him on. But hard to imagine how Mr. Weinberger could have the full awareness of the policy mandates being passed him that he would have spent the last 10 or 20 or — nine months — kick matters around.

Take, for example, the news story that Mr. Weinberger is instructing the services to a longer conventional war than had previously been envisaged "guidance" does a lot in rationalizing a bigger budget that is not much considered the fundamental abstruse question of what is best deterred by his conventional pre-emptive threatening to go nuclear (proving the industrial rearment). Fred Ikle, M. Weinberger's undersecretary for has moved in this area for.

Mr. Weinberger, the new off and running. The word is that he is not yet in the position of White House is that he is not yet in the position of working up options for lat

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Well, President Reagan has been

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to prove the president is in charge.

When reports of division about

AWACS between the State and Defense Departments cropped up last week, the White House saw a chance to demonstrate the president's authority. But why was there division between Defense and State Departments?

Pressed by Saudis

Well, unlike Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his deputy, Frank Carlucci, believe the United States should woo the Saudis by doing them favors. But how was the Pentagon able to succeed in this?

Well, President Reagan has been telling tales that he is not nearly as well as claimed. So the White House is unusually keen to prove the president is in charge.

When reports of division about

AWACS between the State and Defense Departments cropped up last week, the White House saw a chance to demonstrate the president's authority. But why was there division between Defense and State Departments?

Well, Undersecretary James Buckley briefed congressional committees on Feb. 27, the story of the Shamir deal appeared in the Washington Star. The Saudis had been notified, so the decision affecting the

Shamir deal was known to the Saudis less in the way of a h

enhancement than they had been offered by the

Reagan administration

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Stephen S. Rosenthal
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Saudis have
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Reagan has
been saved by generous grant and
from abroad, mainly from Arab na-
tionalities. In
most importantly, the performance
sector has been dismal dur-
ing the last two years, with crop failures fore-
seen. Mauritania import three-quarters of its
foreign exchange. It is doubtful
that the economic fortunes of the
population have improved, if at all. The overall growth rate has been high.
In the military coup, the army toppled civilian President
Ould Daddah in July, 1978, it inherited
the economic situation of near catastrophic
levels. The core problem was that government spending during the last four years of
the Ould Daddah regime was about twice as
much as locally generated revenues, and most of
the money went into unproductive projects. State invest-
ment will now start about one-third of Man-
tial. In resources between 1975 and 1978, yet it
need for economic growth of only 1 percent or
Arab population.
In the short term, this public spending went into the
whole north, to try to secure control over the
the pre-independence of the Western Sahara, which
nationalists gave up its rights over the colony
of the height of the war. Mauritania
states that more than 20,000 soldiers engaged in the
time spent with the Algerian-backed Polisario
front. He said that the remaining public investment
will go in costly and unproductive infra-
structure projects, instead of being channeled
such as farming, where it could have
been beneficial and profitable.
The best infrastructure scheme, the East-
way, a 1,093-kilometer paved road
between 1976 and 1980, or more than a
all public spending during the five-
years.
To meet these public investment tar-
told Daddah government was forced
heavily abroad to make up for the
local revenues, which actually de-
reduced production and exports were re-
duced against the Polisario. Over-
owing rose by an average of 42 per-
cent between 1975 and 1978.
The military committee led by
Iustapha Ould Salek, which came to
power in 1978, also inherited foreign debts of
an amount greater than Mauri-

nia's gross national product, a figure that is
very low, even by West African standards.

Cultural Identity
Culturally, too, Mauritania is searching for
its identity. Vestiges of 56 years of colonial rule,
such as the use of French as the official language and the application of French-style
Roman law, are gradually being abandoned.
The much debated and emotionally charged
question is whether one of Mauritania's ethnic
groups will be favored over the others in
adopting a national culture.

Mauritania has for more than 2,000 years
been a crossroads for trade and for the migration
of peoples between North and West Africa,
moving across the Sahara Desert. The Almoravids,
an Arab group from what is today
Morocco, conquered the region and its black
and Berber inhabitants in the 10th century,
and incorporated them into an empire that
stretched from the West African rain forest to
Spain.

As a result, Mauritania is today a unique
combination of cultural traditions from the
North African Maghreb and black West Africa.
The majority of the population are Moors,
a mixture of Arab, Berber, and African blood;
the rest are divided among two black African
groups, the Toucouleur and the Soninke, who
inhabit the fertile Senegal River Valley along
the country's southern border.

The government, controlled by the Moors,
has in recent years decided to drop French in
favor of Hassaniya, the dialect of Arabic spoken
in Mauritania, as the country's national

(Continued on Page 9S)

Accusations
In Coup Bid

NOUAKCHOTT — A coup attempt on

March 16 by a group of exiled military

officers was foiled, reportedly because those

who attempted it missed their chance to cap-

tain and kill the head of state and the premier,

and later failed to rally other top army officers

to their side.

Three men, including the alleged leaders, Lt.

Col. Mohammed Ould Kader and Lt.

Col. Ahmed Salen Ould Sidi, were executed

by a firing squad on March 26, after a summary

trial, and five others were sentenced to pris-

on terms.

Mauritania immediately accused Morocco's

King Hassan II of being behind the coup at-

tempt, a charge that the Moroccan government

has rejected. Mauritania severed diplomatic re-

lations and closed its border with its northern

neighbor following the incident, and flights be-

tween the two countries have been halted.

The Mauritanian government is carrying on

a strongly worded press campaign against the

Moroccan regime, alleging that the officers

who led the coup attempt "acted on the orders

of their master, the King of Morocco."

On Saturday, the government announced a

Cabinet shake-up in which Sidi Ahmed Ould

Baejara was replaced as premier by a career

soldier, Col. Maayoune Ould Sid Ahmed Tayy.

The new 14-member Cabinet includes five mil-

itary men.

Small Group

According to Ahmed Ould Sidi Hanena,

who was replaced on Saturday as information

minister, a small group of plotters, armed with

Kalashnikov rifles, entered Mauritania from

Senegal at an unguarded crossing on the

Senegal River. He said they drove into Nouakchott

without raising any alarm and attacked the

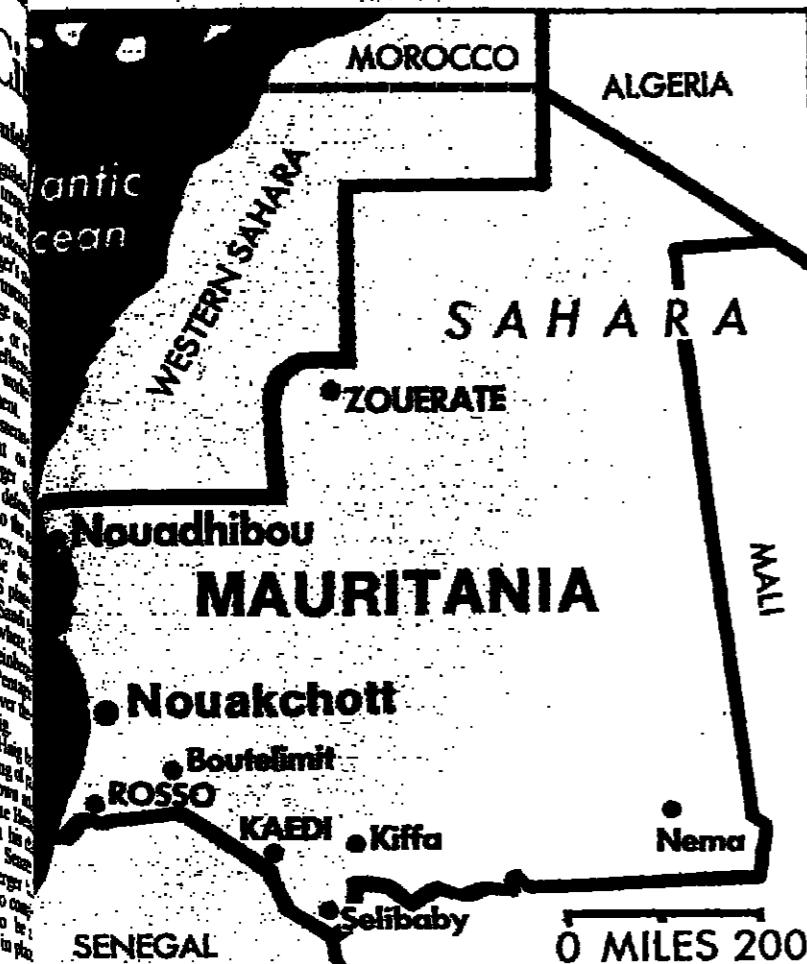
presidential palace, where they expected to

find the ruling military council in a meeting.

As it turned out, the meeting had been can-

cled, and President Mohammed Khouna

(Continued on Page 9S)



ation Is Taking Steps o Shore Up Economy

AKHCHOTT — As Mauritania goes about setting out its 1981-85 five-year plan, a government of Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidallah, staffed with numerous civil servants but nevertheless strongly guided

by military, is looking back on the performance of its economy during the last two years, instructing its satisfaction that its earlier "pioneer" program has worked.

But previous country's failing economy has by no means been cured, however, and Mauritania's rational leaders and its economic planners

are continuing to work hard to improve living standards for all

about population, including small farmers and

is based on and reducing Mauritania's dependence on foreign assistance.

The 1978 to 1980 redressment program was an successfully followed. Government borrowing is restrained during the last

budget year, and has probably declined in real

terms. The country's burdensome debt has

been scheduled, and, due mainly to a rise in

ports, the rate of overall economic

positive levels of 11 percent in 1979

and 1980.

Mr. Wagnleitner says there are some encouraging signs. Mauritania's economic architects are in no position

to congratulate themselves

on negative side: much larger than ex-

port deficits of \$132 million in 1979

and \$150 million in 1980 have aggravated Man-

balance-of-payments situation, which

is being managed by restraining imports and new borrowing.

The government's application of the reform

program was partly successful. The budget

more or less matched set targets, with limits on

the rise in recurrent expenditure leading to a

cut in the budget deficit by a third in 1980.

High rediscount rates by the central bank held

the expansion of domestic credit to only 7 per-

cent a year, and reshaping of the foreign debt

managed to lower the repayment rate to about

30 percent of export earnings.

But imports, which were only supposed to

increase by 2 percent a year during the two

years reform period, actually shot up by 40 percent in 1979 and 18 percent in 1980. Mauritania's trade deficit therefore remained about

\$150 million, despite an increase in exports of

iron ore.

Long-Term Projects

The attempt to redirect public investment

was also hampered by the fact that the military

regime had to take on a number of long-term

projects started during the Ould Daddah per-

iod, such as the Nouakchott-Nema road and

the construction of a deepwater port in the

capital. This left it with little room for embarking

on new projects.

The atmosphere of political instability in

Nouakchott has made it very difficult for the

government to carry out effective economic re-

form. With four changes of head of state, plus

eight attempted coups in less than three years,

the government has not been able to muster

the strong and consistent political will needed

to make reforms work.

A government official said that political

stability within the ruling military council

since mid-1980 had put the redressment pro-

gram in jeopardy. "There is no longer any au-

thority to carry out decisions," he said.

Representatives of the foreign aid agencies

also complained that the combination of budg-

et cuts and political drift were making it incre-

asingly difficult for them to operate in

Mauritania. A foreign aid official said that the

government was not always able to come up

with matching funds for development projects,

and "besides, even if they do, a lot of civil

servants are hesitant to take decisions. They

prefer to lie low and wait to see who emerges

next at the head of the government," he said.

New Constitution

Last December, Col. Haïdallah unveiled a

new constitution for Mauritania, and an-

nounced that his regime would return the gov-

ernment to civilian hands. At the same time,

he replaced all of his military officers in min-

isterial posts with civilians, except for the de-

fense chief.

Many diplomatic observers saw this surprise

move as an attempt to pre-empt a coup by

other military leaders, who might use the

army's failure to return to the barracks as an

excuse for overthrowing Col. Haïdallah.

On Saturday, however, the ruling committee

headed by Col. Haïdallah announced a gov-

ernment shake-up that apparently ended the

move to civilian government. Premier Sidi

Ahmed Ould Baejara was replaced by a career

soldier, and the new 14-member Cabinet in-

cluded five military men. Among the new min-

isters were Col. Maayoune Ould Sid Ahmed

Taya, premier; Lt. Daiane Ould Ahmed Mah-

polario and annex the southern part of the

former Spanish colony, the Haïdallah govern-

ment openly admits its sympathy for Polisario.

"We recognize Polisario, and the right of

self-determination for the people

MAURITANIA

Iron Ore Remains the Nation's Lifeblood

NOUAKCHOTT — If construction in the mineral-rich foothills of the Sahara Desert, 640 kilometers northeast of Nouakchott, proceeds on schedule, a giant iron mine will open there next year to take over from the nearby Kedia d'Idjill mine, where ferrous deposits are now nearly depleted.

The new iron mine at El Rhein, is by far the largest industrial project being built in Mauritania. Its \$500.7-million price tag accounts for half the total of \$1 billion in planned industrial investment during the 1981-85 period. With other industrial areas, such as sugar plantation and refinery, facing serious design and financing problems, El Rhein is likely to end up taking an even larger share of actual investment during the next four years.

Critics Concerned

No one in Mauritania doubts that the new mine is necessary to the country's future economic development, given the vital role of iron in Mauritania's economy and the fact that the Kedia d'Idjill mine will soon run out of the mineral.

But critics of the mining sector, including some top government officials, are concerned that the iron wealth has not been effectively



Engineers examine a pit at Kedia d'Idjill mine.

harnessed to national development in the past, and that the pattern is likely to repeat itself with El Rhein. They fear that, unless Mauritania devises policies for transferring the profits from iron into other neglected sectors of the economy, such as farming and livestock herding, mining will remain an isolated, or "enclave," activity.

Economic Lifeblood

Iron has been Mauritania's economic lifeblood since the early 1960s, when a consortium of West European mining companies opened the Mifema mine at Kedia d'Idjill, 500 kilometers northeast of the port of Nouadhibou, and just a few kilometers from the bor-

der of what was then the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro.

Mifema was nationalized by the Mauritanian government in 1974, when it became the Societe Nationale Industrielle et Miniere (SNIM), or National Mining and Industrial Society, and later 49 percent of its capital was turned over to various Arab interests, including the governments of Iraq and Morocco, the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co., the Arab Mining Co. and the Islamic Development Bank.

Despite these changes in ownership, the Kedia d'Idjill mine has continued to produce about 9 million metric tons of iron ore a year, from 1963 to the present. The ore

has an exceptionally high concentration — about 65 percent.

SNIM's mining activities account for about one-fifth of Mauritania's gross domestic product, 30 percent of the government's domestic revenues and about 80 percent of the country's export earnings.

SNIM employs 4,300 workers in the Kedia d'Idjill mine, plus another 500 persons at its iron-loading facilities in the port of Nouadhibou. The town of Zouerate, near the mine, owes its existence to SNIM; its population has grown from next to nothing in 1963 to around 30,000, making it the third-largest city in the country.

SNIM has also been one of the few state-controlled enterprises in Mauritania that consistently make a profit, with its accounts coming out in the black in five of the last six years since the company was nationalized. In 1976, pretax profits reached a record \$36 million.

Iron is such a dominant factor

in the Mauritanian economy that fluctuations in the level of output from the SNIM mine have actually caused periods of growth and decline in the overall economy. In the three recent years when production fell below 9 million tons a year — in 1975, 1977, and 1978 — Mauritania's domestic product declined. In 1979, however, when iron output rose to 9.4 million tons, the economy also expanded by 11 percent.

Slumps in iron production have been caused by both economic and political factors. The worldwide recession and falling demand for steel in 1975 led to cutbacks in SNIM's activities that year.

Polarisario Raids

Raids on the Zouerate-to-Nouadhibou rail line in 1977 and 1978 by Polarisario guerrillas caused much of the slowdown in iron development during those years. Two French mining technicians were killed in the raid on Zouerate.

Since the overthrow of President Moktar Ould Daddah in July, 1978, and the signing of a peace treaty with the Polarisario in August of the following year, SNIM's mining and transport facilities are no longer in danger of attack, and activities have returned to their earlier levels. Output is expected to climb to 10.7 million tons of iron ore this year.

The new deposits at El Rhein are vast, containing about 450 mil-

lion tons of iron ore, but they have a relatively low ferrous concentration of only 38 percent.

To make the transport of this mineral by rail and by ship profitable, SNIM is planning to build an enrichment plant at the site of the open-pit mine, to increase the ore concentration to about 65 percent. A \$30-million electricity-generating plant will have to be constructed to provide power for the enrichment facility.

2 Trips Daily

Only a short rail spur will have to be laid down to link the new mine to the existing 650-kilometer track from Zouerate to Nouadhibou, but \$35 million is budgeted for more rolling stock and for expansion of the iron-loading terminal at Nouadhibou to enable it to handle up to 16 million tons of ore annually.

At present, with 26 rail engines

and more than 1,000 iron ore cars,

SNIM makes two trips daily from

Zouerate to the port. When the El

Rhein mine comes on stream next

year, this should increase to three

trips a day, or 45,000 tons of iron

ore. The new mine is also expected

to create more than 1,000 additional

jobs, mostly for Mauritaniens,

and to necessitate the construc-

tion of about 500 units to house SNIM's employees.

More than two-thirds of the

\$500.7 million of investment in

the El Rhein mine has been raised

through loans from a wide variety

of financial institutions, including



A veteran miner checks conveyor belts carrying iron ore at SNIM installation.

the unsuccessful coup attempt on March 16 will affect Morocco's plan to increase its share capital in the project by \$20 million.

Although the El Rhein mine is one of Mauritania's priority projects, it also poses a series of major problems for the country's economic planners, who are trying to integrate mining activity into a pattern of balanced national development.

The main difficulty is that SNIM's activities absorb a large fraction of the country's financial resources, including science exchange, yet they create few jobs and have only a small effect on other areas of the economy.

Mauritania has no steel to process the iron ore; all is exported in crude form, mainly to the United States and Japan.

The remaining \$162.7 million in investment is being put up by SNIM's shareholders, with the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co. taking the largest new capital subscription of \$40 million. It is still unclear whether Mauritania's widening rift with Morocco following

the coup will affect SNIM's financial position.

Referring to the iron Mauritanian official said the country was "simply being asked to recycle petrodollars from friends in order to save external markets."

The urgent task facing Mauritanian planners is to integrate mining with other sectors of the economy, and to reorient revenues from badly neglected sectors like agriculture and small-scale goods industries. One way this may be to encourage expansion of fishing, animal husbandry and agriculture in order to SNIM with food for its workers.

The problem of integral mining into the rest of the Mauritanian economy is likely to be a preoccupation for the government during the next two years because a second mine, Arwagen, 10 kilometers from El Rhein, is being planned for the end of the planning period.

—R.H.

Steps Taken to Shore Up the Economy

(Continued from Page 75)

Former Industry Minister Mamadou Cisseko said that in the future the government would try to promote small-scale industries with good prospects for profitability, such as a soap factory, a flour mill and a plant to manufacture polyvinylchloride piping.

Economic Planning Director Assane Diop said that Mauritania's top priority was to create industry for processing the country's raw materials from mining, fishing and agriculture. "There will never be real economic development here without industrialization," he said.

Industry is virtually nonexistent, with several completed projects including a \$100-million oil refinery, a sugar processing factory and a ceramics plant still closed because they turned out to be uneconomic.

The 1981-1985 plan, which will

be officially announced later this year, is expected to aim for structural changes by emphasizing the development of agriculture and of light industry. Rural development, especially irrigated farming along the Senegal River, is earmarked to receive more than 20 percent of planned investment. Capital expenditure for fishing is supposed to be boosted from nothing in 1981 to \$14 million in 1985, and for education from \$2.5 million to \$20 million.

The plan also optimistically anticipates a reduction in the government budget deficit from \$38 million in 1981 to \$26 million in 1985, and foresees a balance-of-payments surplus of \$13.6 million by the end of the planning period.

—R.H.

BANQUE CENTRALE DE MAURITANIE

Nouakchott - P.O.B. 623

Telex: BCRIM 572 MTN and RIMBANK 532 MTN

Governor: Mr. Dieng Bouba Farba.
Deputy-Governor: Mr. Mohammed Salem Ould Lekhal.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie was created by legal decree number 73.118 of May 30, 1973. It took the place of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, to which the Islamic Republic of Mauritania belonged, alongside other African states and the French Republic.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie has, in terms of the statutes that govern its working, all the classic functions of a Central Bank (issuing currency, establishing credit norms, distributing and controlling credits, undertaking economic studies, realizing financial operations on behalf of the State) as well as other specific functions linked to the circumstances of its creation and to the particular importance which it attaches to government authority.

These specific functions account for the fact that the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is entrusted with the application of foreign exchange control and the management of the totality of the country's foreign holdings, and that it represents the government at several international financial institutions such as the Fonds Arabe de Developpement Economique et Social, the Banque Arabe pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique, the Fonds Monetaire International, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, which has been in existence for only eight years, plays a decisive role in Mauritania's economic development, which is accelerating in infrastructure as well as in the fields of industry, mining, sea-fishing, agriculture, farming, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is thus closely associated with the efforts of the government. Its credit policy is characterized by dynamism, a low discount rate (4.5 percent), the attribution of medium-term credits for periods of up to eight years, and, generally, by the encouragement of all industrial, mining, agricultural and social housing projects.

Under the impulse of the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, the banking system has been considerably developed. Several banks have thus been created:

- The Banque Arabe-Libyo-Mauritanienne (BALM) (Arab-Libyan-Mauritanian Bank) with a capital of 140 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM) (Arab African Bank in Mauritania), with Kuwait participation, with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA) (International Bank for Mauritania) with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Societe Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB) (Mauritanian Banking Society) with a capital of 100 million ouguiya;

In addition, a development bank and a development fund have been created:

- The Banque Mauritanienne pour le Developpement et le Commerce (BMDC) (Mauritanian Bank for Development and Commerce) with a capital of 80 million ouguiya;
- The Fonds National de Developpement (FND) (National Development Fund) with a capital of 400 million ouguiya.

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الموريتاني
حساب البريد
الرقم: ٣٩٠
النомер: ٢٠-٢٩ - ص.ب: ٢٢٤
نوакشوط

شرف - اشتاء - عصابة

Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

MAURITANIA

An Unfinished Country Seeking Its Identity

(Continued from Page 7S)
language. Islamic law has also gradually replaced the French legal system, with several Islamic-style executions taking place last year.

The Haidallah regime says that these moves are part of the process of creating a true national culture, but the southerners see them as an attempt by the northern Moors to dominate the rest of the population. They want French to be kept as an ethnically "neutral" national language.

The southerners also view with suspicion government moves to establish closer ties with Mauritania's Arab partners. Algeria sent military assistance to Nouakchott

within 48 hours of the March 16 coup attempt, for example, and Iraq provided Mauritania with \$20 million in direct budget support payments during the last few years.

Drought and the advancing desert pose the ultimate threat to Mauritania's future, especially the country's economic strength.

The drought in the early 1970s wiped out half of Mauritania's livestock and forced thousands of rural farmers and herders into the cities. Although the livestock herds have largely recovered, abnormally low rainfall during the last few years has aggravated the problem of rural to urban migration.

"The drought finally unleashed the exodus to the cities," said Moni Fikry, a sociologist working in Nouakchott. "But the urban migration had begun before that, with the gradual collapse of the traditional structures of family

support and the worsening environment."

She said that Mauritania had the highest rate of urbanization in the world during the 1970s, with about two-thirds of the country's needs, now meets only 25 percent of demand.

Mauritania relies on imports to make up the shortfall in grains, mainly rice and millet, including a large share of grain food aid from the United States and from Western Europe.

The government is starting to cope with the twin problems of drought and desertification through a series of projects to stabilize sand dunes, replant trees for fuel wood, and protect pasturelands from overgrazing.

These measures, combined with farming schemes to exploit the vast potential of the Senegal River, are viewed by the Haidallah regime and the foreign aid agencies in Nouakchott as the foundation for any future economic development.

Accusations Made

(Continued from Page 7S)
Ould Haidallah was outside of the capital at the time.

The attackers battled with presidential guards for several hours, and eight soldiers defending the presidential office were reportedly killed. The radio station was also attacked and taken over.

Mr. Ould Sidi Hanena said that the coup attempt was finally stopped at the main military camp in Nouakchott, when army officers refused to join the coup leaders and instead threw their support behind the president.

Witnesses said that the scene at the camp was a confused one, with bewildered officers unsure which way to turn in the conflict, and troops in disarray.

The government did not say how many of the attackers were captured, but there are reports of up to 50 arrests in Nouakchott during the last six weeks.

False Passports

Mr. Ould Sidi Hanena said that the plotters had been trained near Marrakesh, armed by the Moroccan government and brought into Senegal on false Mauritanian passports before entering Mauritania. He said that there was no evidence that Senegal, which has close relations with Morocco, was involved in the coup attempt.

Morocco has denied any involvement, with Foreign Affairs Minister Mohammed Boucetta alleging that "the Mauritanians have internal political problems, and they are trying to hide them by searching for a scapegoat, namely Morocco."

Until the military overthrew President Moktar Ould Daddah in 1978, Mauritania worked in close cooperation with its northern neighbor. Moroccan troops were sent to Nouakchott in 1976 to reinforce the Mauritanian Army, and Morocco took a share in the Mauritanian iron mines.

Most of the foreign fleets have reacted with extreme coolness to these new proposals.

The foreign fishing companies argue that it is uneconomical for them to set up fish processing plants in Nouadhibou, given the high cost of labor, shortages of skilled workers, poor roads and port facilities, and a limited internal demand for fish in Mauritania.

As a result of the stalemate between the foreign fleets and the Mauritanian Fishing Ministry, fishing activities have declined dramatically during the last 18 months. The total catch fell to only 145,000 tons last year, and about one-third of this was taken under the old licensing system, which is being gradually phased out, according to Mr. Latif.

Of the remaining 90,000 tons, only 6,000 tons were actually processed last year because two of the Nouadhibou factories have closed to protest the government fishing policies. Mr. Latif said that the other 84,000 tons of fish were frozen and canned on foreign-owned factory ships anchored in Nouadhibou harbor, with the finished product recorded as a Mauritanian export.

Spain shut its onshore Inapex fish freezing plant in Nouadhibou in early 1980 as a result of its dispute with Mauritanian authorities over the joint venture conditions.

When negotiations between the two sides broke down, because of what the Mauritanians alleged to be foot-dragging by the Spanish, the Mauritanians responded by expropriating the factory. Mr. Latif said that it would be reopened later this year under joint Mauritanian-Libyan management. The other big processing facility in Nouadhibou, built by a Japanese fishing company, was also closed during most of 1980 but has reportedly begun to operate again in the last few months.

Despite these short-term failures, Mr. Latif was optimistic about the new fishing policy. He said that, even with the reduced catch in 1980, the government had earned \$16 million in export taxes and expected to gain up to \$30 million this year. He also said that the decline in last year's catch would allow the stock of offshore fish to return to its old levels.

Even though the joint fishing ventures are supposed to give Mauritania a better financial deal and greater control over the country's fishing industry, the new policy may turn out to be little more than changes on paper.

One reason is that Mauritania has very few of its own naval officers or technicians to operate fishing boats.

This shortage of Mauritanian nationals to operate the fishing

boats, combined with the fact that the country has only two patrol boats and two surveillance airplanes to cover more than 100,000 square miles of fishing grounds, makes it very difficult for Mauritania to exercise much control over the activities of its foreign partners.

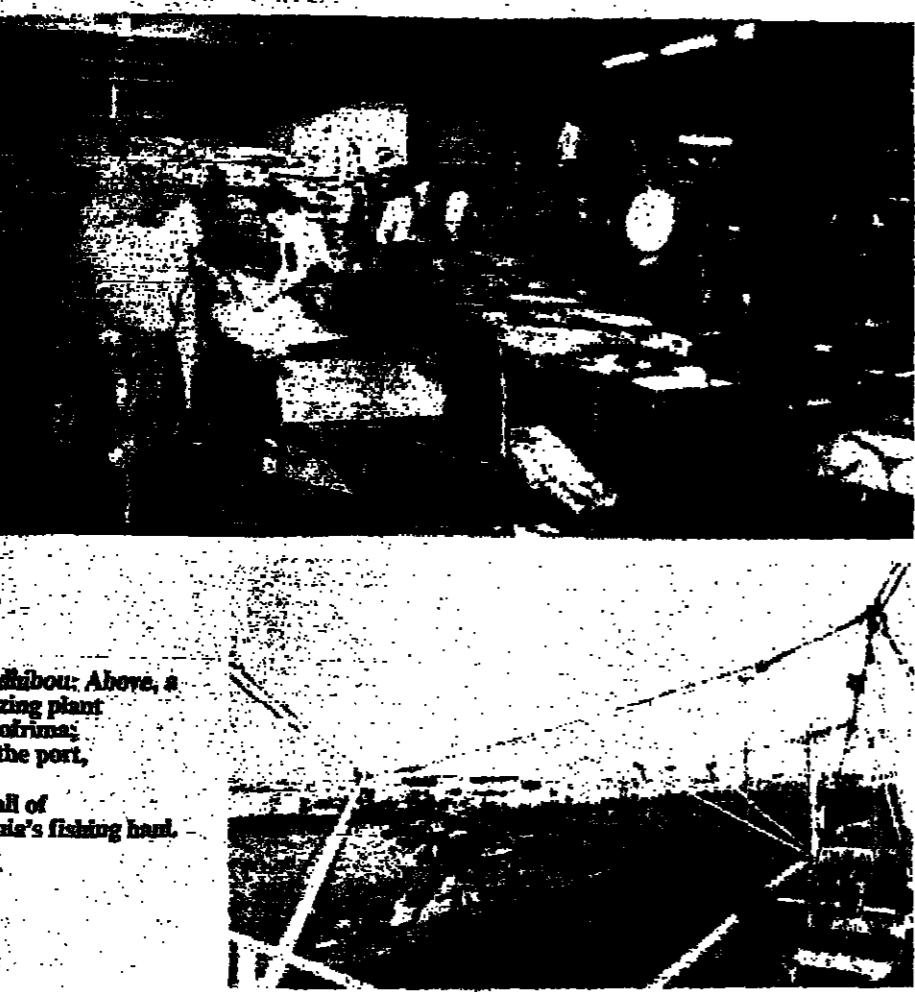
In the short term, in fact, the new fishing policy may simply mean substituting a new form of payment — export taxes — for the old licensing fees.

Government officials are also hoping that the new fishing arrangements will lead to more of the catch being sold on the domestic market in order to improve the diet of Mauritania's 1.5 million inhabitants.

One obstacle to such an increase in local sales is that much of the country's Moorish population is not accustomed to eating fish and relies on meat for animal protein.

— R.H.

With the deterioration of rela-



Aigle Waged for Fish Control

Mauritania CHOTT — When country decided to abrogate fishing agreements in January, with more than a dozen extremes operating in its territory, it expected to renegotiate a series of new and between noble contracts with its customers that would give it a larger share of its industry's wealth.

However, the results of goods and reform have been disappointing. In new and between countries, including previously had the SNCI remaining in Mauritania.

The refused to accept the new fishing agreements, such as Japan, Korea and the Soviet Union, signed new contracts with Mauritanian authorities. They have been noticeably re-implement all of its, if only the provision that to set up fish products in Mauritania. They is impractical and to build such plants at this time.

with the new fishing pending, government readily agree number of foreign firms to catch fish, industry's small navy until the 200-mile coastal to Mauritania.

Fish Fishing

has some of the grounds in its 540-mile coastline. currents swelling up outer water off the shore provide the ideal for the microorganisms the larger fish like

to a recent study by fisheries Authority, as more than 2 millions of fish swimming waters, with a potential 300 tons that could be caught without reducing

according to Mr. Latif.

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NOUADHIBOU

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Marine Studies and Technical Assistance

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الشركة الموريتانية لتجهيز السفن

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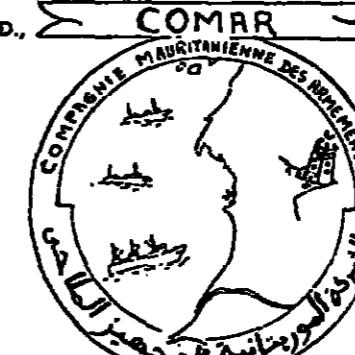
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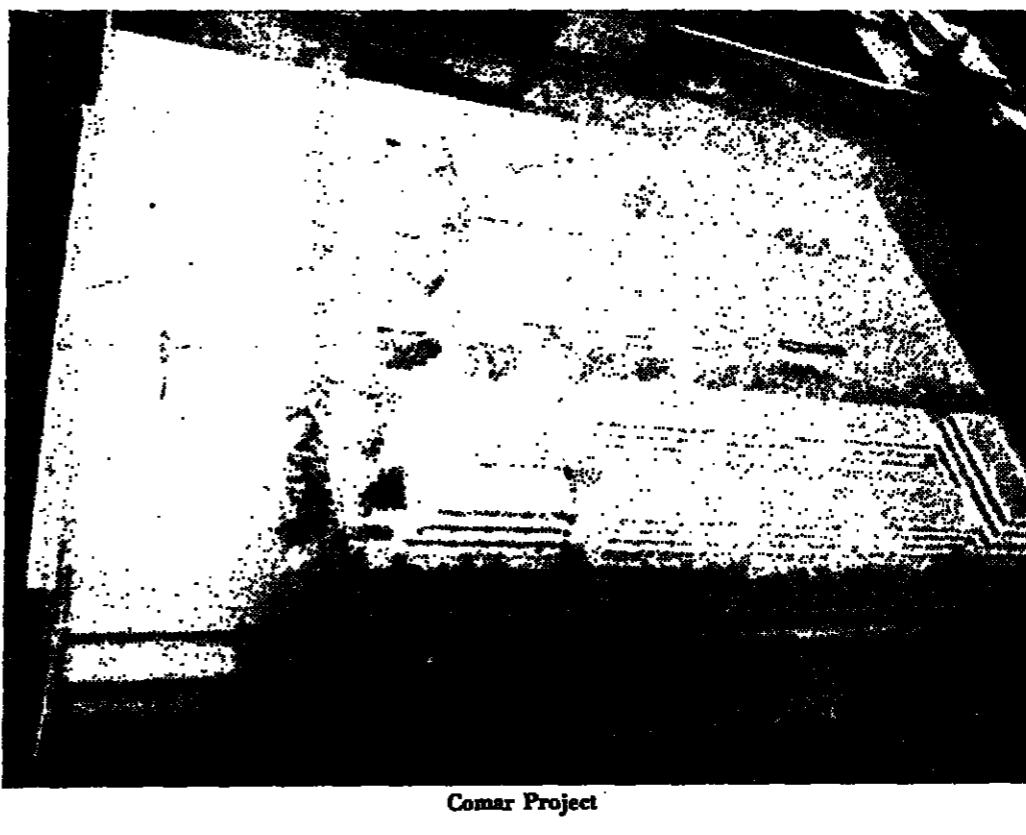
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العنوان: موريتانيا

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية



المعاملات البحرية التجارية والصناعية



Comar Project

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THIS PROJECT COMPRISES:

1° REALIZATION

[Study, financing, construction, equipping]

- A. Services inside the customs area, relating to the port and sea
 - specialized marine workshops for large projects
 - specialized workshops for smaller projects
 - refrigerated warehouses for freezing and storing: fish, meat, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, butter, etc.
 - dry storage warehouses, for storing industrial and marine equipment and goods, and dry food products

B. Services outside the customs area, retail supply

- distribution warehouses for industrial and marine equipment and goods, and household foods and goods
- ancillary distribution warehouses
- high capacity dry cleaners
- hotel/restaurants for sailors
- office block for company or representation headquarters or departments
- block of flats for short-stay staff
- office block for COMAR administration and departments

C. General utility services

- ancillary premises
- weighing and control services at entrances and exits
- fire fighting services
- monitoring and standard upkeep services
- management of car parks and gardens
- sanitary and social services
- service stations and vehicle maintenance

This industrial and commercial complex will improve the economy of Mauritania, and the marine sector in particular. It will serve the numerous set-ups required by the 1980-85 economic and social development plan of Mauritania.

Within this national framework, we are looking for all formulae to enable carrying out the program rationally and with all possible speed.

2° RUNNING THE MARINE CENTER

Five Mauritania-foreign companies will be created. Each company will specialize in one of the following branches:

- maintenance techniques, service and repairs for marine and industrial technical installations
- distribution of industrial equipment and goods
- distribution of marine equipment and goods
- distribution of food and household goods
- lodging, restaurant and laundry services for sailors

For further particulars, please refer to us, at the above address.

MAURITANIA

Agricultural Production Imperiled by Rain Shortage

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

NOUADHIBOU Agency: BP 258

Telegrams: SAMMAR
Telex: 433 MTN

NOUAKCHOTT — With Mauritania producing only about a quarter of its needed food grains, rice, millet and sorghum — and overall output actually declining during the last decade, agriculture faces perhaps the most difficult battle of all of the sectors of the Mauritanian economy.

Prior to the disastrous 1972-1974 drought, Mauritania grew about 100,000 tons of the staple grains each year, and imported an additional 50,000 tons from Western countries. Since the drought struck the nation, grain production has been about half its previous level, with food imports rising to about 150,000 tons annually.

About 70,000 tons of the imported food has been in the form of grain aid from Western donors, with the United States, the largest contributor, picking up the tab for 20,000 tons. This food assistance has managed to avert widespread famine, but it has also led to the hardening of "dependence mentality" among Mauritanian government officials and recipients of the food aid.

Mauritania faces a series of ecological and social problems of staggering proportions in its attempt to overcome this dependence and to achieve a greater measure of agricultural self-sufficiency. Rainfall during the 1970s was much lower than the average levels of precipitation recorded in earlier decades. No one knows whether this is a permanent trend or simply part of a cycle of fluctuations, but this pattern of erratic rainfall poses a serious threat to farming in Mauritania.

Desert Wasteland

Mauritania's landmass is about 400,000 square miles, but more than three-quarters of it is desert wasteland, unsuited to farming or livestock grazing. Of the remaining land, only a small fraction along the southern border with Senegal and Mali receives more than 16 inches of rain in a normal year, allowing the cultivation of millet and sorghum.

With so little potentially arable land, a year of poor rains can mean disaster for the country's farmers. This is what has happened in 1980 and 1981.

Low rainfall, combined with heavy grazing of pastureland and the cutting of Mauritania's already scarce timber for firewood, has allowed the Sahara Desert to move southward into previously fertile zones. Sand dunes are now appear-

ing in areas where grains were cultivated a few years ago.

Crop failure in areas that traditionally provided the country with most of its staple grains, such as the Senegal River basin, has also caused many families to give up farming and to migrate to the cities in search of employment. Mauritania reportedly the most rapidly urbanizing country in the world, with about one-third of its population moving from the rural zones to the poorly equipped cities during the last 10 years.

Irrigated Farming

In order to combat these environmental problems, the government is promoting the development of Mauritania's fertile desert oases and of the 300,000 acres of arable rain-fed land in the country's southern zone. But the major

share of the \$40 million earmarked for rural development in 1981 is for the improvement of irrigated farming along the Senegal River and its tributaries.

Irrigation in West Africa is costly, but it enables farmers to grow two high-yield crops a year, with much greater security of water supply than under the system of rain-fed cultivation. In the long run, Mauritanian planners are hopeful that the construction of two giant dams on the Senegal River, at a cost of about \$900 million, will provide the necessary control over the river's flow to permit the irrigation of up to 350,000 hectares.

Even if all goes well, however, the dams are not expected to be in operation until the end of the 1980s. In the meantime, Mauritania has begun to set up small irrigated zones, or "perimeters," under the direction of a state development agency called the Societe Nationale pour le Developpement Rural (Sonader), or National Society for Rural Development.

Created in 1976, Sonader is assisting Toucouleur and Soninke farmers along the Senegal river to build 5,000 acres of small perimeters that were started with financing from the European Economic Community.

bring an additional 20,000 hectares under cultivation by 1985.

Despite optimistic assessments by Sonader, the development agency faces a number of major problems. There is a shortage of skilled Mauritanian engineers, agronomists and administrators to staff the agency. The World Bank has recently made a \$1.5-million grant to provide more technical training for Sonader.

The network of dirt roads along the 350 miles of the Senegal River in Mauritania is so poor that there are serious delays in delivering supplies to village cooperatives, especially in the rainy season.

Sonader's efforts have also been stymied in some villages by conflicts over ownership of the valuable irrigated land. Wealthy families have claimed large portions of this land next to the Senegal River,

and have occasionally refused to allow other peasants to cultivate, even when it has no uncultivated, or, have exorbitant rents from the croppers.

According to a Sonader official, the land ownership issue is the most explosive problem.

The other problem threatening to set back Sonader's program is the low official rates at which the repayments to the agency are calculated.

According to a recent study, prices are so low that farmers typically have to give third to one-half of their earnings after a good harvest, to debts.

Future Plans

Sonader's director for planning, Ahmadou Yaya Diallo, said that the irrigated zones under his agency's supervision were currently producing about 18,000 tons of grains, mainly rice, or about a third of Mauritania's output. He said that Sonader's goal was to

have 200,000 hectares under cultivation by 1985.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

See June End to Refinancing

ITO — Massey-Ferguson expects to complete its refinancing in June and by the end of that month directors will be asked to dividend in the form of common stock to settle arrears on two issues, Chairman Victor A. Rice told the annual meeting Tuesday.

At fiscal 1980, cumulative dividends on preferred stock grew to the extent of \$5.8 million or a total of \$22.4 million. No dividends have been paid on the preferred stock since January, 1978. Mr. Agnew said Massey-Ferguson probably will not be able to resume non-common stock before the end of 1984. The company last paid a common stock dividend in December, 1977.

Firms to Build Plant in Indonesia

TA — Indonesia's state-owned oil and gas company Pertamina has signed a \$1 billion contract with Technimont Spazio di Spina to build a hydrocracker petroleum plant in central Sumatra.

It is scheduled to be completed in 1983 and will process 25,000-ton sulphur waxy residue a day into kerosene and diesel fuel, Indonesia now imports.

Technimont officials said Indonesia would receive \$300 million credit from Spain for the project, with the remaining \$700 million from Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves.

(Continued)

on Australian Gas Sales Extended

NURNE — Negotiations on the sale of liquefied natural gas Australia's Northwest Shelf project to Japanese utilities are taking place, but no decision has been reached, J.G. Donaldson, chairman of Woodside Petroleum, said Monday.

Other partners, however, are confident that satisfactory arrangements will be concluded soon, Mr. Donaldson added. He said production for export will not begin until 1986 and deliveries will start at least the year 2000.

Woodside is operator for the program, which will begin producing gas in Western Australia in 1984. The other partners are British Petroleum, Shell Australia, California Asian Oil and British Petroleum.

Reports '80 Loss of 498 Billion Lire

ENEL, the Italian state electricity corporation showed a loss of 498 billion lire (\$458 million) in 1980, raising its accumulated losses to 1.2 trillion lire, a corporation spokesman said Tuesday.

Accumulated losses exceeded the utility's 4.3 trillion lire endowment fund by 170 billion lire, raising questions about its ability to make up in new generating plant schedules under the government's economic plan, the spokesman said.

Develops Video System As Good As Film

Sony — Sony has developed a video system that could make film chairman Akio Morita told a press conference Tuesday.

Mr. Morita said that the high-definition video system might be able to match motion picture production in the future because it is as 35mm film in definition and color fidelity.

Forrest Gump, the U.S. film maker who has pioneered the use of computer graphics in making motion pictures, was at the press conference and said the system could save production costs and time and that it might eventually replace film.

Japan Car Exports to U.S. Dropped 25% for March

A year ago to 334,720, the association said.

Car exports to the United States totaled 127,699 units in March, a drop of 15 percent from the previous month.

It was the second straight month that Japanese automakers registered a reduction in car exports to the United States, which is pushing for export cuts from Japan.

The March figure translates into an annual rate of 1.5 million units, below the import ceiling reportedly sought by Washington.

Meanwhile, Japanese exports of video cassette recorders and color televisions rose sharply in March, reflecting strong demand in the United States and EEC, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

Exports of VCRs in March set a monthly record of 481,202, up 14.2 percent from February and up 13.9 percent from the level of March, 1980. Color TV exports in March rose 27.4 percent to 495,198 units and by 66.6 percent from a year earlier.

To North America rose 25.8 percent to 2.58 million units, up 42 percent of total sales. They included 2.36 million shipped to the United States from Canada, up 11.3 percent from a year earlier.

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Steel exports in fiscal 1980, however, fell 5.8 percent to 29.57 million tons from 31.40 million in 1979. Steel exports in March totalled 2.6 million tons up 16.1 percent from February, but down 11.3 percent from a year earlier.

Manufacturers in Britain Deepening Recession

N — The recession in Britain is deepening and both output and demand are expected to slide for the next four months, more slowly than in the recent past, the Confederation of British Industry said.

Meanwhile, the central statistical office said Tuesday that British consumer spending in the first quarter of 1981 rose 1.7 percent, or £300 million, to £18.2 billion compared with the fourth quarter of 1980.

However, Poland has not defaulted on its loans and there is no reason for suspending the loan under present circumstances, the manager banks said.

Indeed, though investment remains weak, and restocking is continuing, in some slackening in total of 82 percent of firms reported below-taking down from the 1 of 84 percent in our surveys. This is the movement in this figure.

Manufacturers still regard restocking as too high, and most of the companies said export prices would constraint to increase their sales.

Companies were directing markets where currency were least acute, the sur-

Poland Sees Bank Pact As Crucial

Paris Accord Called Good Base for Talks

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Polish government officials Tuesday welcomed a decision by Western creditors nations to reschedule part of its debts but said a full recovery program will not be possible until a similar deal has been made with Western commercial banks.

They said the agreement reached with governments in Paris Monday provided a very good basis for negotiations with the banks, which account for more than half of Poland's estimated \$26 billion foreign debt.

The authorities have not been able to devise a definitive recovery program in part because of the uncertainty surrounding the payments situation. Political chaos and a succession of crises have also deflected government attention from economic reform. But the officials said stage one would involve publication soon of a full report on the state of the economy.

Investment cutbacks, price rises, redeployment of the work force from unproductive industry, decentralization and a drive to boost agricultural production will then follow, they said.

At Monday's signing ceremony in Paris, French Finance Minister René Monory Monday stressed the importance that Poland's Western creditors attach to these austerity measures, describing them as "inseparable" from the agreement on debt relief.

That agreement provides for Poland to postpone repayment of \$2.6 billion in interest and principal it owes to 15 Western creditor countries during the final nine months of this year until 1986 and then spread repayment over four years.

The amount represented 90 percent of the government-backed loans falling due in the final eight months of this year. Most governments have already quietly rescheduled the amount that was due during the first four months of the year.

At the same time, these creditor countries have agreed to "examine positively" Poland's request for relief from its foreign debt obligations from 1982 and 1983. Privately, officials say this will also be rescheduled next September.

The debt relief provided by Western governments covers about a fourth of the \$10 billion of new loans or debt relief Poland needs to arrange this year to avert bankruptcy and maintain essential imports. Private Western banks are now expected to offer Poland similar relief on another \$3 billion of debt repayments owed them this year, and the Polish government believes it has arranged an additional \$2.5 billion in new foreign credits.

What exactly the banks will provide is still unclear. Poland had originally asked for all 1981 commercial maturing totaling \$3.1 billion to be rescheduled, but the banks are insisting on rescheduling only the amount due in the last three quarters of the year, or \$2.37 billion, banking sources in London report.

This still leaves Poland about \$2 billion worth of foreign currency to finance debt repayment and imports, although Western officials say they hope it can fill the gap by persuading other creditor countries in the East Bloc and among the Arab oil exporters to forgo repayments owed them.

The Polish government believes it will be running a small trade surplus with the non-Communist world by 1984 and by the following year it hopes to be free from the need for foreign financial assistance and to start repaying its foreign debt.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Bank of Tokyo, managers of a 25 billion yen loan to Poland, said they have ruled out the possibility of suspending execution of the loan, 20 percent of which has been drawn down, in view of Poland's financial problems.

They said some Japanese banks are seeking suspension of the loan, signed in 1979 with Bank Handlowy, to build a polyester fiber plant, because Poland is trying to arrange a rescheduling of old debts.

However, Poland has not defaulted on its loans and there is no reason for suspending the loan under present circumstances, the manager banks said.

Indeed, though investment remains weak, and restocking is continuing, in some slackening in total of 82 percent of firms reported below-taking down from the 1 of 84 percent in our surveys. This is the movement in this figure.

Manufacturers still regard restocking as too high, and most of the companies said export prices would constraint to increase their sales.

Companies were directing markets where currency were least acute, the sur-

U.S. Economy Defies Forecasts

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The economic news out of Washington continues to confound forecasters.

The economy has been stronger in each of the last three quarters than most economists forecast, and growth has exceeded expectations by steadily widening margins. The preliminary estimate of growth in gross national product, adjusted for inflation, for the first three months was pegged at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.7 percent, the strongest gain since mid-1978.

Only a few weeks ago, many forecasters were predicting a significant drop in economic activity in the current quarter as a result of high interest rates and slow growth in personal incomes. Now forecasts usually include a very small fall at worst and more likely a small further increase in output.

Nevertheless, economists both in and out of the administration believe that the three-quarter string of ever faster growth rates has come to an end. Somewhat more bearish than most, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday that the economy was weaker in March than in January, suggesting that it is "coursing downward." Before year's end, he added, there could be one or two very weak quarters.

'Basically Flat'

Alan Greenspan of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. agrees the economy hit a peak of sorts in January that was well above its average level for the fourth quarter, and that since it has been "basically flat or sluggish." But because the economy remained on that plateau for the rest of the first quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis, it surpassed the preceding three months by 6.7 percent.

Mr. Greenspan expects this quarter's real output to be about at the same level as the first quarter or very slightly higher.

Economist George Perry of the Brookings Institution, like most forecasters, is uncertain just what surprise the economy will bring next. "You have to cross your fingers that you will not be 180 degrees off next quarter," he said.

One positive factor remains the slowing of inflation. Consumer prices rose in March at a 7.7 percent annual rate, much less than in preceding months. With some energy prices and home prices now falling and the expected jump in food prices not yet materializing, inflation could be lower for some months to come. That could encourage consumers to keep spending.

Consumers have stepped up their buying partly by saving less. Personal saving was 6.1 percent of disposable personal income in the third quarter of 1980. It dipped to 5.1 percent in the fourth quarter and to 4.7 percent in the first.

One positive factor remains the slowing of inflation. Consumer prices rose in March at a 7.7 percent annual rate, much less than in preceding months.

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In corporate news, Mobil Oil

Canada said Tuesday it is abandoning the G-88 well off Newfoundland.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada Chairman Roy Bennett said Tuesday the company had a "sizeable loss" for the first quarter of 1981, but did not elaborate.

Gulf and Western Industries Tuesday told the Securities and Exchange Commission that it now owns 3,660,400 shares, or 15.2 percent of the common stock of General Tire and Rubber.

Treasury Secretary Donald T.

Regan said Tuesday the adminis-

tration opposes restrictions on the interest rates that money market mutual funds can offer. He said such restrictions would not solve the financial problems of thrift institutions.

The Treasury said average effective yields on Treasury bills rose

from 13.55 percent three-month and 14.02 percent from 13.621 percent six-month bills at its latest weekly auction.

U.S. secondary CD rates rose only slightly Tuesday, but the Fed funds rate climbed sharply. As the Fed funds rate hit a day's high quote of 17%-18 percent, against 16.5 percent on Monday's close, three-month domestic CDs were quoted at 15.8 percent against 15.6 percent.

Analysts said traders were cashing in on profits because the Dow Jones industrial average to a year ago had gained two high sessions in a row.

The Dow, which gained 3.70

Monday, lost 7.12 Tuesday to close at 1,016.33. Declines swamped advances three to one as volume rose to 58.21 million shares from the .51.08 million traded Monday.

Analysts said traders were cashing in on profits because the Dow Jones industrial average to a year ago had gained two high sessions in a row.

Many observers still believe the Dow — which apparently has established 1,000 as a floor in the latest rally — will challenge its all-time high of 1,051.70, set Jan. 11, 1973.

But investors were concerned that many interest rates went up

in January and that many interest rates went up

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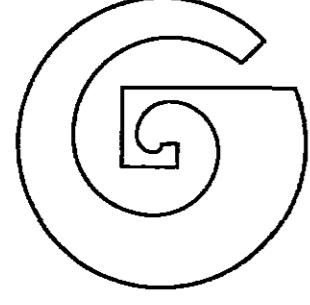
in January and that many interest rates went up

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in January and that many interest rates went up

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



Société Générale de Banque Generale Bankmaatschappij 1980

	as at 31.12.79	as at 31.12.80	(BF billion)
			%
Balance sheet total	856.5	1,002.2	+ 17
Deposits and cash certificates	477.1	527.5	+ 10.6
Due to Banks	299.8	389.1	+ 29.8
Facilities to private sector	498.2	561.4	+ 12.7
Facilities to public sector	220.4	256.2	+ 16.2
General expenses, excluding corporation tax	21.8	23.2	+ 6.2
Gross cash flow	5.4	5.3	- 2.7
Depreciation/decreases in value	2.5	3.2	+ 26.2
Net profit	1.99	1.91	- 3.9

The Annual General Meeting held on 28 April 1981 decided to pay a dividend of BF 225, net of withholding tax, i.e. the same as the previous year.

The bank in Belgium

- Substantial expansion of activities (+ 17%) but slightly lower results (- 3.9%). The drop in profitability of transactions in Belgium can be explained by the current economic situation, the slow growth of savings and the high cost of the Bank's resources.
 - Downturn in the private sector's demand for credit despite extra facilities being granted to the tune of BF 63 billion. Assistance to the public sector continues to grow.
 - Increase in the amounts written off for depreciation and decreases in value (+ 26.2%), particularly where Government bonds (+ 56%) and claims (+ 84%) are concerned, and building up of general contingency reserves.
 - Rise in the Bank's permanent funds to meet expansion requirements, notably by means of a subordinated loan for US \$ 100 million in the form of floating rate notes.
 - Methods of payment : extension of the Mister Cash network and possibility for the Bank's customers to use the French MOA network - Creation of the commercial cheque.
 - Staff numbering approximately 16,000 : since they represent 1/3 of the total staff of the Belgian bank

...and abroad

- Further expansion of international activities and appreciable contribution to the results achieved by the Bank's branches, subsidiaries and affiliates.
 - Increase in bankers' deposits in both BF and foreign currencies (+ 30%).
 - Stepping up of subsidiaries and affiliates' resources by more than BF 1 billion.
 - Considerable success of the commercial paper issue on the American market as part of the Bank's policy of diversifying its resources in foreign currencies.
 - 82% rise in the volume of Eurocurrency loans granted by the Bank, which now ranks 22nd in the world in this field.
 - Improved performance on the international issues market: the Bank is 8th on the international list of banks.
 - Active contribution to the development and canvassing of new markets and to the financing of foreign trade, inter alia by means of medium-term credits and credit lines.

The consolidated balance sheet total amounts to 8F 1,191 billion, 17.4% up on 1979.
The Report may be obtained from the Bank's Regional Offices and Branches or from its General Secretariat,
Montagne du Parc, 3, 1000 Brussels.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	\$ Yld.	P/E	EPS	S&P Close High Low Last Quot. Chg/Chg	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	\$ Yld.	P/E	EPS	S&P Close High Low Last Quot. Chg/Chg	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	\$ Yld.	P/E	EPS	S&P Close High Low Last Quot. Chg/Chg
256 129 Howell	.48	3.0	.5	19 131% 134% 134% -14%	102 5 Monolith	.30	15.6	.85	105% 93% 79% -12%	314 226 Owen III	.14	5.3	.53	376% 376% 376% -2%
34 14 HowPt		2.2	.9	12 13 13 13 13 +	912 54 Monolith	.22	2.7 18	.12	55% 55% 55% +1%	161 246 Oxford	.14	5.3	.53	376% 376% 376% -2%
186 126 Hubbard	2	12.2	9	13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	276 256 MURPH	.27	4.9 31	.25	25% 25% 25% +1%	476 284 PHH GP	.14	2.1	.14	45%
126 196 Hubert	51.20			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	512 356 MAPCO	1.30	4.1	.74	216% 216% 216% -14%	724 284 PNM	1.20	7	.72	346%
192 126 Huffy				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	512 47 MURPH	1.28	5.2 5	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	284 356 PEAS	1.34	4.5	.12	315%
775 572 Huggit!	1.12			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	512 55 MURPH	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGOC	2.72	2.4	.12	315%
434 174 Hulman	.50			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 126 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	204 356 PGCL	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
224 174 Hull	.50			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 134 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
406 246 HuntEF	.50			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 142 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	204 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
192 174 Hydr	1.48			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 150 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
376 256 IC Ind	2			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 158 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
54 356 IC Ind	1.50			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 166 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
47 204 ICN				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 174 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
306 356 INACo	2.48			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 182 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
13 116 IJU Int	1.10			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 190 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
475 476 IJU IntA				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 198 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
229 174 IJU IntB				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 206 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
122 9 IJU Incap				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 214 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
158 56 IJU Inst				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 222 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
222 174 IJU Pow	2.38			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 230 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
227 174 IJU Pow	2.35			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 238 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
228 174 IJU Pow	2.35			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 246 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
174 174 IJU InstC	1.20			13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 254 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
122 9 IJU InstC				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 262 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
158 56 IJU InstD				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 270 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
229 174 IJU InstE				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 278 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
230 174 IJU InstF				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 286 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
231 174 IJU InstG				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 294 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
232 174 IJU InstH				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 302 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
233 174 IJU InstI				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 310 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
234 174 IJU InstJ				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 318 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
235 174 IJU InstK				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 326 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
236 174 IJU InstL				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 334 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
237 174 IJU InstM				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 342 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
238 174 IJU InstN				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 350 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
239 174 IJU InstO				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 358 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
240 174 IJU InstP				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 366 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
241 174 IJU InstQ				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 374 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
242 174 IJU InstR				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 382 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
243 174 IJU InstS				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 390 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
244 174 IJU InstT				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 398 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
245 174 IJU InstU				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 406 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
246 174 IJU InstV				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 414 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
247 174 IJU InstW				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 422 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
248 174 IJU InstX				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 430 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
249 174 IJU InstY				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 438 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
250 174 IJU InstZ				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 446 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
251 174 IJU InstA				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 454 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
252 174 IJU InstB				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 462 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
253 174 IJU InstC				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 470 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
254 174 IJU InstD				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 478 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
255 174 IJU InstE				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 486 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
256 174 IJU InstF				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 494 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
257 174 IJU InstG				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 502 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
258 174 IJU InstH				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 510 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
259 174 IJU InstI				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 518 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
260 174 IJU InstJ				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 526 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
261 174 IJU InstK				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 534 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5	.12	315%
262 174 IJU InstL				13 17 226% 245% 245% -14%	256 542 Morton	1.28	2.4	.13	216% 216% 216% -14%	176 356 PGCH	2.20	4.5		

THE DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT GROUP INC.

are pleased to announce
that they have acquired

Ross & Partners will continue trading under its own name as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Drexel Burnham Lambert Group. There will be no change in Drexel Burnham Lambert's existing syndicate activity.

**ROSS & PARTNERS
(SECURITIES) LTD.
One Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1AD**

DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT
Winchester House
77 London Wall
London EC2N 1EE

**Anacomp
International N.V.**
(the "Company")

U.S. \$12,500,000
**9 Per Cent Convertible
Subordinated Debentures Due 1990
With Warrants to Purchase a
Like Principal Amount of Debentures**

Anacompr. Inc.

AMACOMP, INC.
(the "Guarantor")

Pursuant to Section 1204 of the indenture
dated January 1, 1981 in respect of the
above issue, notice is hereby given as

1. On April 1, 1981, the Board of Directors

1. On April 1, 1981, the Board of Directors of the Guarantor declared a 25% stock split, effected by means of a five-for-four

stock dividend, payable June 9, 1981, to shareholders of record as of May 19, 1981.

2. Accordingly, the conversion rate at which the Debentures may be converted

**When the Debentures may be converted
into shares of common stock of the
Guarantor will be adjusted with effect from
May 22, 1955.**

May 29, 1961. The conversion rate in effect before such adjustment is 50,833 shares.

and the adjusted conversion rate will be 63.281 shares, for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures.

amount of Decapitation. **Adrenocorp, Inc.**

a Presses Money-Market Plan

Martin Baron

Visa USA has a plan that would allow it to offer something more than money-market funds. It could tap supply by a bank.

In effect, would permit circumvent federal previously have barred offering money funds. Visa executive said new samples could be made in three to six months.

Financial came as

competition from money man offered by brokers and independent firms pay higher rates of interest can offer and provide check-writing ser-

In a strongly worded letter to its member financial institutions, Vice President Charles T. Russell said the merger would clearly turn American Express into a "bank" that would compete aggressively for deposits. He called on banks to stop selling American Express products.

"It is time for the banking community to stop kidding itself about the nature of this financial giant," Mr. Russell said in the letter made public Monday. "It is not a financial service company operating on the fringe of our industry, providing services that complement our own. It is a bank, in everything but name. It is not our partner. It is a smart, tough, aggressive competitor."

Specifically, Visa charged that American Express would tap its list of Gold Card customers and novated check customers as prospects for a "cash management account" at Shearson. Such an account allows customers to instantly draw down interest-bearing balances for any kind of purchase. The service offers customers high-

er interest and more flexibility than banks can provide. At the same time, Shearson would not be subject to reserve requirements and other banking regulations.

An American Express spokesman said the firm had not decided whether to use its customer lists in developing a cash management account, but he would not dismiss the possibility.

While the money market fund has not yet been approved by Visa's board of directors, it is expected to be welcomed by banks which have suffered heavily from billions of dollars in deposit withdrawals. "There are a lot of banks that would dearly love to get into this area," said Lyman Seely, vice chairman of the First National Bank of Oregon and board chairman of Visa International.

Visa USA is owned by 11,930 member banks. It is the outgrowth of Bank-American Corp., which was a subsidiary of BankAmerica until thousands of bank licenses bought into the organization in 1970.

The set up effectively would allow banks to circumvent the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act, which prevents banks from entering the brokerage business and have been interpreted as barring banks from offering money funds.

"While our members are subject to the banking regulations, Visa is not because it does not engage in banking business. Neither does American Express," said Dee Hock, president of Visa Interna-

"We will not stand by and watch the average institution stripped by a handful of financial conglomerates that are not subject to banking regulations. I'm not shouting for them to stop... the important thing is to unite everybody's hands so they can compete."

The cash management account anticipated by Visa and Shearson would resemble one currently being offered by Merrill Lynch, the largest U.S. brokerage house.

BP, Kuwait in Accord On New Oil Contract

Reuters

LONDON — British Petroleum has negotiated a 50,000 barrel-a-day oil contract with Kuwait to replace a 75,000 barrel-a-day contract that had about 18 months to run, a BP spokesman said Tuesday.

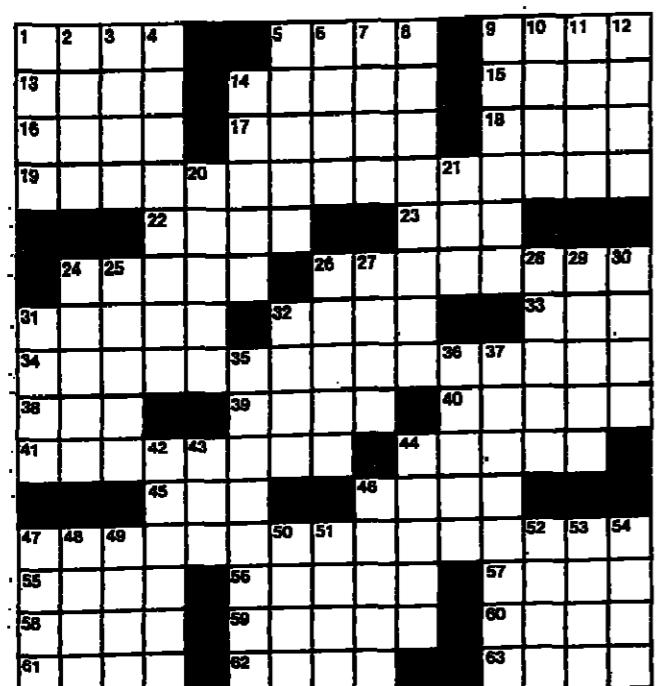
He said the new agreement priced the oil at the Kuwaiti official price of \$35.50 a barrel without any premium. The industry has been expecting Kuwait to drop its premium charges in the light of amply supplied world oil markets.

Banks

	Corporate Name	Bank Address	Corp. No.	Bank No.	Bank Address
Westminster Bank	1000 Avenue of the Americas	145	162	840	840 Avenue of the Americas
KOPA/418	1000 Avenue of the Americas	175	174	2-4	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #1-61	1000 Avenue of the Americas	215	214	1-61	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #4-50	1000 Avenue of the Americas	217	216	4-50	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #2-32	1000 Avenue of the Americas	219	218	2-32	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #3-49	1000 Avenue of the Americas	221	220	3-49	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #5-62	1000 Avenue of the Americas	223	222	5-62	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #6-75	1000 Avenue of the Americas	225	224	6-75	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #7-88	1000 Avenue of the Americas	227	226	7-88	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #8-91	1000 Avenue of the Americas	229	228	8-91	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #9-94	1000 Avenue of the Americas	231	230	9-94	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #10-97	1000 Avenue of the Americas	233	232	10-97	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #11-100	1000 Avenue of the Americas	235	234	11-100	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #12-103	1000 Avenue of the Americas	237	236	12-103	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #13-106	1000 Avenue of the Americas	239	238	13-106	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #14-109	1000 Avenue of the Americas	241	240	14-109	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #15-112	1000 Avenue of the Americas	243	242	15-112	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #16-115	1000 Avenue of the Americas	245	244	16-115	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #17-118	1000 Avenue of the Americas	247	246	17-118	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #18-121	1000 Avenue of the Americas	249	248	18-121	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #19-124	1000 Avenue of the Americas	251	250	19-124	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #20-127	1000 Avenue of the Americas	253	252	20-127	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #21-130	1000 Avenue of the Americas	255	254	21-130	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #22-133	1000 Avenue of the Americas	257	256	22-133	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #23-136	1000 Avenue of the Americas	259	258	23-136	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #24-139	1000 Avenue of the Americas	261	260	24-139	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #25-142	1000 Avenue of the Americas	263	262	25-142	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #26-145	1000 Avenue of the Americas	265	264	26-145	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #27-148	1000 Avenue of the Americas	267	266	27-148	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #28-151	1000 Avenue of the Americas	269	268	28-151	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #29-154	1000 Avenue of the Americas	271	270	29-154	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #30-157	1000 Avenue of the Americas	273	272	30-157	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #31-160	1000 Avenue of the Americas	275	274	31-160	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #32-163	1000 Avenue of the Americas	277	276	32-163	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #33-166	1000 Avenue of the Americas	279	278	33-166	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #34-169	1000 Avenue of the Americas	281	280	34-169	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #35-172	1000 Avenue of the Americas	283	282	35-172	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #36-175	1000 Avenue of the Americas	285	284	36-175	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #37-178	1000 Avenue of the Americas	287	286	37-178	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #38-181	1000 Avenue of the Americas	289	288	38-181	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #39-184	1000 Avenue of the Americas	291	290	39-184	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #40-187	1000 Avenue of the Americas	293	292	40-187	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #41-190	1000 Avenue of the Americas	295	294	41-190	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #42-193	1000 Avenue of the Americas	297	296	42-193	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #43-196	1000 Avenue of the Americas	299	298	43-196	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #44-199	1000 Avenue of the Americas	301	300	44-199	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #45-202	1000 Avenue of the Americas	303	302	45-202	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #46-205	1000 Avenue of the Americas	305	304	46-205	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #47-208	1000 Avenue of the Americas	307	306	47-208	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #48-211	1000 Avenue of the Americas	309	308	48-211	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #49-214	1000 Avenue of the Americas	311	310	49-214	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #50-217	1000 Avenue of the Americas	313	312	50-217	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #51-220	1000 Avenue of the Americas	315	314	51-220	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #52-223	1000 Avenue of the Americas	317	316	52-223	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #53-226	1000 Avenue of the Americas	319	318	53-226	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #54-229	1000 Avenue of the Americas	321	320	54-229	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #55-232	1000 Avenue of the Americas	323	322	55-232	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #56-235	1000 Avenue of the Americas	325	324	56-235	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #57-238	1000 Avenue of the Americas	327	326	57-238	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #58-241	1000 Avenue of the Americas	329	328	58-241	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #59-244	1000 Avenue of the Americas	331	330	59-244	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #60-247	1000 Avenue of the Americas	333	332	60-247	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #61-250	1000 Avenue of the Americas	335	334	61-250	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #62-253	1000 Avenue of the Americas	337	336	62-253	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #63-256	1000 Avenue of the Americas	339	338	63-256	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #64-259	1000 Avenue of the Americas	341	340	64-259	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #65-262	1000 Avenue of the Americas	343	342	65-262	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #66-265	1000 Avenue of the Americas	345	344	66-265	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #67-268	1000 Avenue of the Americas	347	346	67-268	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #68-271	1000 Avenue of the Americas	349	348	68-271	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #69-274	1000 Avenue of the Americas	351	350	69-274	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #70-277	1000 Avenue of the Americas	353	352	70-277	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #71-280	1000 Avenue of the Americas	355	354	71-280	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #72-283	1000 Avenue of the Americas	357	356	72-283	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #73-286	1000 Avenue of the Americas	359	358	73-286	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #74-289	1000 Avenue of the Americas	361	360	74-289	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #75-292	1000 Avenue of the Americas	363	362	75-292	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #76-295	1000 Avenue of the Americas	365	364	76-295	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #77-298	1000 Avenue of the Americas	367	366	77-298	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #78-301	1000 Avenue of the Americas	369	368	78-301	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #79-304	1000 Avenue of the Americas	371	370	79-304	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #80-307	1000 Avenue of the Americas	373	372	80-307	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #81-310	1000 Avenue of the Americas	375	374	81-310	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #82-313	1000 Avenue of the Americas	377	376	82-313	1000 Avenue of the Americas
LTCB #83-316	1000 Avenue of the Americas				

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



Solution to Previous Puzzle.

MARCE LINE STAB
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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	10 55	4 46	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	27 61	14 57 Fair
AMSTERDAM	10 58	4 45	Showers	MADRID	24 54	3 21 Overcast
ATHENS	23 73	14 61	Cloudy	MARSEILLE	23 51	24 75 Stormy
AUCKLAND	19 44	13 55	Rain	MEXICO CITY	25 54	12 35 Fair
BANGKOK	23 65	13 79	Foggy	MIAMI	24 54	3 37 Fair
BEIRUT	24 75	13 55	Rain	MONTREAL	17 63	2 34 Cloudy
BERGEN	13 55	4 29	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14 55	2 34 Cloudy
BERLIN	13 55	4 29	Rain	NAUSSAU	24 54	14 57 Fair
BRUSSELS	19 44	8 46	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	36 57	28 82 Cloudy
BUCHAREST	19 44	8 46	Rain	NEW YORK	19 54	10 59 Rain
BUDAPEST	21 70	13 55	Cloudy	NICE	14 61	4 22 Fair
Buenos Aires	22 90	20 68	Cloudy	OSLO	14 59	2 34 Cloudy
CAIRO	17 43	8 46	Cloudy	PARIS	11 52	2 34 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17 43	7 63	Stormy	PEKING	17 63	10 59 Fair
CHICAGO	20 79	12 54	Rain	PRAGUE	10 50	8 32 Cloudy
COLOGNE	13 55	8 46	Rain	REDO DE JAKERO	24 54	11 52 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16 41	5 39	Overcast	SAO PAULO	27 81	14 46 Fair
DUBLIN	11 52	6 43	Overcast	SINGAPORE	33 91	21 77 Fair
FLORIDA	15 59	4 39	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	21 59	12 72 Fair
FRANKFURT	6 42	2 38	Cloudy	TOKYO	21 59	12 72 Fair
GENEVA	10 59	4 39	Overcast	TAIPEI	20 52	12 72 Fair
HELSINKI	4 39	1 30	Cloudy	TEHRAN	12 54	1 30 N.A.
MACAU CITY	27 81	13 55	Cloudy	TELAVIV	24 75	15 59 Fair
MOSCOW	20 80	13 55	Cloudy	TOKYO	24 75	15 59 Fair
HOUSTON	19 44	8 46	Cloudy	TUNIS	24 75	11 52 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23 73	12 54	Cloudy	VENICE	18 42	7 45 Fair
JAKARTA	21 88	12 72	Cloudy	VIENNA	9 46	4 22 Rain
JERUSALEM	21 78	9 46	Fair	WASAWA	4 42	4 42 Rain
JOHANNESBURG	20 68	16 61	Cloudy	ZURICH	27 81	2 34 Overcast
LAS PALMAS	21 78	12 57	Cloudy			
LIMA	21 78	5 41	Fair			
LISBON	12 57	5 41	Rain			
LONDON	10 58	5 41	Rain			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0800, 0900, 0930, 1000, 1030, 1100, 1130, 1200, 1230, 1300, 1330, 1400, 1430, 1500, 1530, 1600, 1630, 1700, 1730, 1800, 1830, 1900, 1930, 2000, 2030, 2100, 2130, 2200, 2230, 2300, 2330, 2400, 2430, 2500, 2530, 2600, 2630, 2700, 2730, 2800, 2830, 2900, 2930, 3000, 3030, 3100, 3130, 3200, 3230, 3300, 3330, 3400, 3430, 3500, 3530, 3600, 3630, 3700, 3730, 3800, 3830, 3900, 3930, 4000, 4030, 4100, 4130, 4200, 4230, 4300, 4330, 4400, 4430, 4500, 4530, 4600, 4630, 4700, 4730, 4800, 4830, 4900, 4930, 5000, 5030, 5100, 5130, 5200, 5230, 5300, 5330, 5400, 5430, 5500, 5530, 5600, 5630, 5700, 5730, 5800, 5830, 5900, 5930, 6000, 6030, 6100, 6130, 6200, 6230, 6300, 6330, 6400, 6430, 6500, 6530, 6600, 6630, 6700, 6730, 6800, 6830, 6900, 6930, 7000, 7030, 7100, 7130, 7200, 7230, 7300, 7330, 7400, 7430, 7500, 7530, 7600, 7630, 7700, 7730, 7800, 7830, 7900, 7930, 8000, 8030, 8100, 8130, 8200, 8230, 8300, 8330, 8400, 8430, 8500, 8530, 8600, 8630, 8700, 8730, 8800, 8830, 8900, 8930, 9000, 9030, 9100, 9130, 9200, 9230, 9300, 9330, 9400, 9430, 9500, 9530, 9600, 9630, 9700, 9730, 9800, 9830, 9900, 9930, 10000, 10030, 10100, 10130, 10200, 10230, 10300, 10330, 10400, 10430, 10500, 10530, 10600, 10630, 10700, 10730, 10800, 10830, 10900, 10930, 11000, 11030, 11100, 11130, 11200, 11230, 11300, 11330, 11400, 11430, 11500, 11530, 11600, 11630, 11700, 11730, 11800, 11830, 11900, 11930, 12000, 12030, 12100, 12130, 12200, 12230, 12300, 12330, 12400, 12430, 12500, 12530, 12600, 12630, 12700, 12730, 12800, 12830, 12900, 12930, 13000, 13030, 13100, 13130, 13200, 13230, 13300, 13330, 13400, 13430, 13500, 13530, 13600, 13630, 13700, 13730, 13800, 13830, 13900, 13930, 14000, 14030, 14100, 14130, 14200, 14230, 14300, 14330, 14400, 14430, 14500, 14530, 14600, 14630, 14700, 14730, 14800, 14830, 14900, 14930, 15000, 15030, 15100, 15130, 15200, 15230, 15300, 15330, 15400, 15430, 15500, 15530, 15600, 15630, 15700, 15730, 15800, 15830, 15900, 15930, 16000, 16030, 16100, 16130, 16200, 16230, 16300, 16330, 16400, 16430, 16500, 16530, 16600, 16630, 16700, 16730, 16800, 16830, 16900, 16930, 17000, 17030, 17100, 17130, 17200, 17230, 17300, 17330, 17400, 17430, 17500, 17530, 17600, 17630, 17700, 17730, 17800, 17830, 17900, 17930, 18000, 18030, 18100, 18130, 18200, 18230, 18300, 18330, 18400, 18430, 18500, 18530, 18600, 18630, 18700, 18730, 18800, 18830, 18900, 18930, 19000, 19030, 19100, 19130, 19200, 19230, 19300, 19330, 19400, 19430, 19500, 19530, 19600, 19630, 19700, 19730, 19800, 19830, 19900, 19930, 20000, 20030, 20100, 20130, 20200, 20230, 20300, 20330, 20400, 20430, 20500, 20530, 20600, 20630, 20700, 20730, 20800, 20830, 20900, 20930, 21000, 21030, 21100, 21130, 21200, 21230, 21300, 21330, 21400, 21430, 21500, 21530, 21600, 21630, 21700, 21730, 21800, 21830, 21900, 21930, 22000, 22030, 22100, 22130, 22200, 22230, 22300, 22330, 22400, 22430, 22500, 22530, 22600, 22630, 22700, 22730, 22800, 22830, 22900, 22930, 23000, 23030, 23100, 23130, 23200, 23230, 23300, 23330, 23400, 23430, 23500, 23530, 23600, 23630, 23700, 23730, 23800, 23830, 23900, 23930, 24000, 24030, 24100, 24130, 24200, 24230, 24300, 24330, 24400, 24430, 24500, 24530, 24600, 24630, 24700, 24730, 24800, 24830, 24900, 24930, 25000, 25030, 25100, 25130, 25200, 25230, 25300, 25330, 25400, 25430, 25500, 25530, 25600, 25630, 25700, 25730, 25800, 25830, 25900, 25930, 26000, 26030, 26100, 26130, 26200, 26230, 26300, 26330, 26400, 26430, 26500, 26530, 26600, 26630, 26700, 26730, 26800, 26830, 26900, 26930, 27000, 27030, 27100, 27130, 27200, 27230, 27300, 27330, 27400, 27430, 27500, 27530, 27600, 27630, 27700, 27730, 27800, 27830, 27900, 27930, 28000, 28030, 28100, 28130, 28200, 28230, 28300, 28330, 28400, 28430, 28500, 28530, 28600, 28630, 28700, 28730, 28800, 28830, 28900, 28930, 29000, 29030, 29100, 29130, 29200, 29230, 29300, 29330, 29400, 29430, 29500, 29530, 29600, 29630, 29700, 29730, 29800, 29830, 29900, 29930, 30000, 30030, 30100, 30130, 30200, 30230, 30300, 30330, 30400, 30430, 30500, 30530, 30600, 30630, 30700, 30730, 30800, 30830, 30900, 30930, 31000, 31030, 31100, 31130, 31200, 31230, 31300, 31330, 31400, 31430, 31500, 31530, 31600, 31630, 31700, 31730, 31800, 31830, 31900, 31930, 32000, 32030, 32100, 32130, 32200, 32230, 32300, 32330, 32400, 32430, 32500, 32530, 32600, 32630, 32700, 32730, 32800, 32830, 32900, 32930, 33000, 33030, 33100, 33130, 33200, 33230, 33300, 33330, 33400, 33430, 33500, 33530, 33600, 33630, 33700, 33730, 33800, 33830, 33900, 33930, 34000, 34030, 34100, 34130, 34200, 34230, 34300, 34330, 34400, 34430, 34500, 34530, 34600, 34630, 34700, 34730, 34800, 34830, 34900, 34930, 35000, 35030, 35100, 35130, 352

Venezuela Wins for Dodgers

IRE AND PRIVILEG
Naples and America
Foreword by Louis A.
Illustrated. 290 pp. \$14.

cd by Anatole Brown

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RELES — Rookie Fernando Valenzuela came home on another single by Landraux.

Valenzuela added his third hit in the sixth inning to raise his batting average to .438. The Dodgers wound up their scoring in the seventh, when Pedro Guerrero doubled and scored on Russell's single.

Phillies 3, Expos 1

In Philadelphia, Dick Kudner pitched a four-hitter and Pete Rose tripled to key a two-run first that carried the Phillies to their fourth consecutive victory, a 3-1 triumph over Montreal.

Giants 3, A's 2

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Don Baylor drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and his first home run of the season.

Although he was in trouble, but the 20-cruel explosive, to get out of trouble, leading California to a 3-2 victory over the A's, who suffered their only second loss in 19 games. Baylor's home run broke a 2-2 tie in the fourth, and Forsch made it stand up for his third victory in three decisions. The A's pulled off the first triple play of the American League season in the sixth. With the Angels' John Harris on second base and Ed Ott on first, Baylor lined to shortstop Rob Picciolo. Picciolo ran to second to double off Harris and threw to first to complete the triple play.

Yankees 3, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Ron Guidry and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter and Buck Dent capped a three-run seventh with his third home run, enabling New York to defeat the Tigers, 3-1. Detroit's loss streak stood at eight — its team's longest since it dropped 19 in a row in 1975.

Brewers 4, Blue Jays 3

In Milwaukee, Larry Indie's run-scoring single with two out in the 12th scored Ben Oglivie to give the Brewers a 4-3 win over Toronto.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 8

In Arlington, Texas, Doc Medich scattered eight hits and Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single as the Rangers crushed Boston, 10-8. Medich (2-1) avenged a defeat last week to Boston's Mike Torrez (1-1) by recording his first complete game.

Mariners 8, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Lemmy Randle capped a five-run 10th with a grand slam homer as Seattle beat the Twins, 8-3.

Orioles 5, White Sox 2

In Baltimore, Ken Singleton had four hits and Scott McGregor went 3½ innings as the Orioles defeated Chicago, 5-2.

Red Sox 5, White Sox 3

In Baltimore, Ken Singleton had four hits and Scott McGregor went 3½ innings as the Orioles defeated Chicago, 5-2.

Anti-Apartheid Groups Intensify S. Africa Effort

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anti-apartheid groups have recently intensified efforts to discourage countries, national teams and individual athletes from competing in South Africa. At the same time, South Africa is quietly seeking fresh ways and means of expanding its role in the international sports community while still maintaining its apartheid policy.

Some developments in the dispute:

• Professional tennis players withdrew from a \$75,000 tennis tournament in Johannesburg earlier this month to avoid being placed on an international "black list." The blacklist was announced last October by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid as a weapon to keep world-class athletes from traveling to South Africa for sports events.

• A proposed summer tour of South Africa by the Irish Rugby Football Union has produced threats by black African nations to boycott international sports events in which Irish athletes participate. Among the athletes who could be affected are Eamonn Coghlan, the world indoor record-holder in the one-mile run, and Ray Flynn, another sub-four-minute miler.

• The South African national rugby team has been invited to play a three-match series in the United States later this year, if a similar South African tour of New Zealand is not canceled.

Arthur Ashe, long active in his South African situation during his tennis career and now the U.S. Davis Cup captain, described the current mood as "scared," one with the potential for a crisis similar to the black African boycott that paralyzed the 1976 Montreal Olympics. A trip to South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team and New Zealand's presence in Montreal precipitated the 11th-hour walkout by black African nations.

• Arthur Ashe, long active in his South African situation during his tennis career and now the U.S. Davis Cup captain, described the current mood as "scared," one with the potential for a crisis similar to the black African boycott that paralyzed the 1976 Montreal Olympics. A trip to South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team and New Zealand's presence in Montreal precipitated the 11th-hour walkout by black African nations.

• There are so many things that weren't in place five years ago," Ashe said recently. "The ante has been raised considerably. The level of militancy by black Africa and black South Africa is much higher."

The strongest device appears to be the threat of blacklisting. The initial list comprised 163 athletes from 16 countries who the Centre Against Apartheid contended had participated in sports events in South Africa from Sept. 1 to the end of the year. Among those listed were Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, members of the French national rugby team and a group of tennis players that included Guillermo Vilas, Stan Smith,



United Press International
Expo second baseman Jerry Manuel lost his grip on a potential double-play ball after Phils' Gary Matthews put a hard slide on him in the sixth inning Monday in Philadelphia. The Phils won, 3-1.

Red Smith

Sweet Science a Lively Art

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dave Winfield is 29 years old and this is his ninth season in professional baseball. If he plays into his 40th year, he will earn something more than \$20 million.

He is a tidy sum in the estimation of ribbon clerks, garbage collectors and sportswriters. To Sugar Ray Leonard, it is a fish cake.

It is all together possible that by Feb. 5, 1982, the fifth anniversary of his first pro fight, the proprietor of the World Boxing Council's welterweight championship will have collected twice that much in six years.

The handsome young man from Palmer Park, Md., has pocketed something like \$20 million from 30 fights up to now. He may make as much as \$5 million on June 25 when he challenges the Ugandan Diane Ayub Kalule, for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title.

If he should beat that unbeaten boxer, he would be with the other welterweight champion, Thomas

Hearns. There has been talk about that one producing \$10 million for Leonard and \$5 million for Hearns.

If Leonard gets past Detroit's poisonous puncher, chances are the next opponent would be Marvin Hagler, undisputed middleweight champion. There is no counting the dollars such a bout might be worth on closed-circuit television.

For years, promoters and others unversed in boxing history feared that the Sweet Science would shrivel and die when Muhammad Ali quit the ring. Now that Ali is gone, the game is livelier than ever on the top level. Gerry Cooney meets Ken Norton May 11. Hagler has a return match with Vito Antuono, the former middleweight champion, June 13. Then, on June 25, Leonard and Kalule top a card in the Houston Astrodome that the promoter, in a sweat of inspiration, is billing as the Astros' wellest.

If he should beat that unbeaten boxer, he would be with the other welterweight champion, Thomas

Leonard. Shields, whom Hearns boxed Saturday in Phoenix and on television, and Baez may be about that rank, but not much.

Shields was the last guy to defeat Leonard in the amateurs and he gave Sugar Ray 10 busy rounds in the kid's 15th professional bout. Baez, a South American who fights out of Los Angeles, lost six of his first 13 bouts.

Kalule is a different kettle of cauliflower. He has won 36 straight. His record includes 18 knockouts, but he is not regarded as a heavy puncher. He just keeps busy. Chances are Leonard will have to do likewise.

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Observer**The Salutation Crisis**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A friend, as Lyndon Johnson used to say, is "somebody you can go to the well with." Not for an instant would I consider going to the well with Times Square. I certainly wouldn't invite Times Square home to meet the folks. Truth is, whenever I see Times Square on the sidewalk, I cross the street to avoid it.

Why then do I receive mail addressed to "Dear Friend of Times Square"? For the same reason I get mail addressed to "Dear Fellow Angler," and "Dear Decision-maker." Because the United States is undergoing a salutation crisis, that's why.

The severity of this crisis is indicated by the "Dear Fellow Angler." I was flattered by this form of address at first, thinking it embraced me in the brotherhood of sharpsters who know how to work the angles. It has long been my hope to be greeted as "Dear Fellow Finagle," thus winning membership in that class for which the income-tax laws are written. "Dear Fellow Angler" seemed like a step toward that goal.

Closer reading, however, showed I was being addressed by the Izak Walton League, whose idea of a "Dear Fellow Angler" is someone who hooks fish. As one who has not fished since the age of 8 and plans never to fish again, I was puzzled.

Being addressed as "Dear Decisionmaker" was downright nerve-racking, since my paralysis at decision time is notorious on six continents.

Each of these letters had three things in common. All were from complete strangers, all wanted me to pass some money their way and none of the letter-writers knew my name. Examination of a two-week accumulation of money-seeking mail revealed a fourth characteristic. The people sending these pleas don't even know whether I am male or female.

"Dear Sir or Madam," several of them begin. One greets me as "Dear Sir or Madam of the Press."

This is a plea for publicity for a new book. "Be a columnist and report facts!" it commands. The fact I want to report right now is that I am not a madam of the press.

While I'm at it, let me advise a certain charity which lusts after my bank account that I am not "Dear Friend of the Arts" either. Lord knows, I have tried to be a friend of art, but art has snubbed me for years as a common drudge who sold out to Grub Street. It's too late to extend the hand of friendship into my wallet now, arts. I know who my real friends are.

I am concerned about these ill-informed salutations. Naturally there is a letter that catches my eye: "Dear Concerned American," it begins. But no, it is not about the salutation crisis. It comes from a complete stranger who wants me to buy his novel about the Red menace. Apparently he cares not a whit about the salutation menace, although it infects the highest levels of government.

For evidence, I submit Sen. Daniel Moynihan's newsletter. It begins, "Dear Yorker." Does Moynihan believe he now represents York, Pennsylvania?

It is everywhere and spreading. An insurance-company scribe writes, "Dear Policy Holder." Can anyone imagine a policy holder being dear to an insurance company in any but the crassest sense of the word? "Dear Collector," begins a vendor of small statuary of a man who has never collected anything in his life but matchbook covers.

A wordsmith for a magazine publicized begins with "Dear Civilization Friend" (my idea of civilization's finest achievement is the 1969 Buick Electra), and a letter from a public-television station starts out with "Dear Viewer." Why not "Dear Moneybags"? The gun-control lobby that addresses me as "Dear Potential Handgun Victim" at least knows that I am still alive, which is more than can be said for New York magazine wondering why a subscription hasn't been renewed.

Its author begins, "Dear Silent One." I have received two copies of this letter. They will be forwarded to my late grandfathers.

New York Times Service

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — At the age of 8, Jackie Cooper was nominated for an Academy Award as best actor for "The Champ." At 18, he was Joan Crawford's lover. At 38, twice-divorced and washed up in Hollywood, he was trying to carve out a new life on Broadway. At 38, he was a television star. At 48, he was trying to earn his living as a director. At 58, as a successful television director — "I am having fun," he says, "more fun than I've ever had in my life."

His childhood as a movie star, he has made abundantly clear in his recently published autobiography, was not fun. Written with Dick Kleiner, the book, "Please Don't Shoot My Dog," gets its title from the trick played on him by his grandmother and by Norman Taurog, the director of "Skippy," the movie that made him a star in 1931. In order to force him to cry for a scene, his dog was dragged off the set and "shot" by a security guard. Even though the dog was miraculously restored to life, the boy remained hysterical for hours until a doctor gave him a sedative.

On the screen, Jackie Cooper was a sturdy little Anglo-Saxon tyke with a pug nose, a firm chin, and tousled hair. In real life, he was the probably illegitimate son of a frail Italian mother and a Jewish father who went out to get cigarettes one day when Jackie was 2 and never returned. From the time he was 3, his grandmother, whom he remembers with hollering slapped and pulled him down to the studio gates, where a director might give them \$2 and a box lunch for a day's work as an extra. When he became famous, he was too valuable to roller skate, ride a bicycle or cross the street by himself.

Jackie Cooper**The Child Who Rose Up Empty And Doesn't Realize It Until It's Too Late'**

Cooper as TV director.

Rationalizing

"Later people tried to rationalize to me that I had gained more than I lost by being a child star," he wrote in his book. "But no amount of rationalization, no excuses, can make up for what a kid loses — what I lost — when a normal childhood is abandoned for an early movie career. Everybody knows horror stories about stage mothers. I'm talking about the non-horror story that, in a sense, is even more horrible. I'm talking about the child who rose up empty and doesn't realize it until it's too late."

He has kept his own four children, he says, as far away from the movie business as is possible when growing up in Beverly Hills:

"Barbara and I have been married for 27 years and we lived in the same house for 21 years. . . . When my kids graduated from high school, I put a down payment on a car for each of them. Then they took over the payments. They've made their own way, and three of the four are rich in self-esteem."

His own self-esteem came slowly and with pain. "When I was a child, the business ran me. I did whatever Momma, the agent or Mr. [Louis B.] Mayer said. At the same time, adults did what I wanted to do. They spoiled me. To me, 'sharing' and 'friendship' were when people did what I wanted. When I was 13, I was having sex two or three

times before 9 a.m. with the 20-year-old girl across the street. Joan Crawford wasn't the only other woman I had an affair with."

"Too much too soon," he says, with measured solemnity, "impedes the growing-up process. Growing-up didn't start for me until I was 31 and met Barbara. If I hadn't met Barbara, maybe I would have turned to booze or drugs."

Even now he seems almost pathetically grateful to Barbara Kraus for having married him 27 years ago. Except for one desperate middle-aged fling a few years ago, he has remained contentedly at home and, for their 25th anniversary, bought a full-page ad in the Racing Form — they are both invertebrate \$500 players — to express his love.

Old Quarrels

A compact man in faded jeans, a Levi shirt and an authoritarian manner, Jackie Cooper has used his book to make his old quarrels — including one with Norman Taurog, whom he always suspected was his real father. Tamog, who refused to be interviewed for "Please Don't Shoot My Dog," died April 8, two days before the book was published.

Despite the bitterness of his old quarrel, Cooper is rather well liked in Hollywood. "He's an aggressive go-getter who keeps his word," says one of his colleagues.

His first attempt to break away from child stardom was to plunge into the Broadway world. His reviews were good in plays like "King of Hearts," in 1954, but, he says, "there was still no sense of self. Because acting was something that had always been done to me. What could I turn to that was my own?"

The answer was auto racing. "I started racing automobiles very, very seriously. Winning silver-plated little bowls, beating professionals, gave me a sense of self because it was something I chose for myself. But I was always close to the wire, close to the extent of my talent and, a couple of

times, beyond my talent, and, luckily, the car landed right side up. . . . In the middle of one race, I won 10 seconds late on a lap and I looked up to see Barbara sobbing and two friends holding her up and I knew that the three of them thought I was dead. The race was only three-fourths over but I drove it and stopped and I never raced again."

After auto racing came directing. "No one encouraged me to be a director — not my wife, my agent, or my managers. But the sheer joy of acting — of putting on the makeup and holding in my stomach — left me a long time ago." Directing — though it result here will be exceptional, but then the defendant is an exceptional man."

PEOPLE: Drug Charge Dismissed Against Sterling Hayden

In Brampton, Ontario, Judge Kenneth Langdon dismissed a charge of possessing hashish against Sterling Hayden after Hayden's lawyer told the court the American actor-writer uses the drug with his doctor's permission as an "organic tranquilizer" to battle alcoholism. Hayden, 65, who lives in Wilton, Conn., and is working on a novel, did not appear in court. He was arrested April 16 after customs officials at Toronto International Airport discovered just over an ounce of hashish in his luggage. Defense attorney Edward Greenspan did not contest the charge but argued that a conviction would disrupt Hayden's career because he would be unable to cross international borders to make movies. The judge agreed with the prosecutor that a conviction and a fine was usual in a case that suggested drug exporting. But he said "the severity of the consequences" for Hayden "ought to outweigh the nature of the offense." Judge Langdon said "Dr. Strangelove," 30 films include "Dr. Strangelove" and "Asphalt Juggie," "He had only one previous arrest, for a priors in California in the 1960s. "He has no debt of credit," the court feels he is allowed a first withdrawal," said Langdon. "The result here will be exceptional, but then the defendant is an exceptional man."

* * *

Princess Michael of Kent, wife of the queen's cousin, left St. Mary Hospital in London with the baby, in addition to Britain's royal family, a baby daughter, Lady Grace Windsor, 18th in line to the throne. Prince Michael of Kent and wife have one other child, 2-year-old Lord Frederick Windsor. Last night, he was born last Thursday. An announcement from Kensington Palace said the baby's name would be Lady Gabriella Windsor. But the name will call her E said a spokesman.

* * *

Prince Charles flew to Venezuela while his bride-to-be Lady Diana Spencer was reportedly "in a tizzy" over his plan to play in 24 polo matches, one of them three days before the July 29 wedding. The prince of late has had trouble staying atop his mount. Sunday, he fell during a polo match in Australia — the third time in two months he has been thrown. Charles ended his 16-day tour of Australia and New Zealand, flying to Caracas for a two-day visit before going to Washington to meet President Reagan. The prince's previous falls were during his attempts as a jockey in two steeples races in England. But it was the 24 polo matches scheduled before the wedding that were worrying the royal family and Lady Diana — especially a July 26 match against Spain. "The thought of a limping, black-eyed or bed-ridden prince on his wedding day is not entertained with amusement at Buckingham Palace," The Guardian said. But Charles' friend and polo manager, Maj. Royston Ferguson, said, "You

SAMUEL JUSTIN

Cooper in 1934 role.

ANNOUNCEMENTS**MOVING****EXTRAORDINARY MOVES INTERDEAN****The International Mover****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BUDAPEST****CADIZ****CHICAGO****FRAUNFELD****GENEVA****THE HAGUE****HONG KONG****HOUSTON****LOS ANGELES****LONG BEACH****MADRID****MUNCHEN****NYORK****PARIS****PRAGUE****ST. PETERSBURG****ZURICH****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BUDAPEST****CADIZ****CHICAGO****FRAUNFELD****GENEVA****THE HAGUE****HONG KONG****HOUSTON****LOS ANGELES****LONG BEACH****MADRID****MUNCHEN****NYORK****PARIS****PRAGUE****ZURICH****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BUDAPEST****CADIZ****CHICAGO****FRAUNFELD****GENEVA****THE HAGUE****HONG KONG****HOUSTON****LOS ANGELES****LONG BEACH****MADRID****MUNCHEN****NYORK****PARIS****PRAGUE****ZURICH****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BUDAPEST****CADIZ****CHICAGO****FRAUNFELD****GENEVA****THE HAGUE****HONG KONG****HOUSTON****LOS ANGELES****LONG BEACH****MADRID****MUNCHEN****NYORK****PARIS****PRAGUE****ZURICH****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BUDAPEST****CADIZ****CHICAGO**</